The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,834 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1886.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	1886.
L GANGES	4196	800	E Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3044	500	H. F. Brasse	26th ,,
L VERONA	3114	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Maule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3338	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3300	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

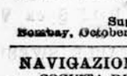
Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	W. I. Nantes	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipat Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Liberal Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
1886.

s.s. BELGRAVIA... 5,000 480 Capt. G.C. Boothby 25th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" and "Belgravia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. VICTORIA..... 3,358 480 Capt. Wm. Russel 4th Dec
s.s. NUBIA..... 3,350 480 Capt. J. Donaldson 11th ,,
s.s. PERSIA..... 3,350 480 Capt. R. Hutchison 25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA..... 3,387 480 Capt. J. Harris... 8th Jan.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 2, 1886. Agents.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S Line of Steamers, The s. s. "MCIRA," due here on the 8th instant, will sail for Zanzibar on the 15th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

Khoja Mohola, Out-of-Fort.

KEMP AND Co's
HONEYCOMB SPONGES,
FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of Strength, Fineness and Cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S COAL TAR SOAP.

A SUPERB, Antiseptic and Disinfecting Toilet Soap; by its use, eruptions and irritation are prevented and allayed, and a clear complexion produced. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty as a remedy for PRICKLY-HEAT and all eruptions of the skin, and as a Safeguard against all infectious diseases.

Per Packet of 3 Tablets, As. 12.

KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

"THE GLEN."

The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs 25.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,954 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 5th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th November at 5 p.m.

S.S. "NUDDEA"	3,000	,,	29th November
S.S. "KANGRA"	1,978	,,	8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"	2,075	,,	22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th November, 1886. Agents.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BANGOORA	2,850	About 25th November, 1886.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
October 28, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL LINES AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON
A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

TREACHER'S
TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

THIS combination, in a convenient and portable form, is a most reliable Remedy for sluggish Liver, and will be found of great benefit in cases of Flatulence, Headache, Costiveness and other derangements of the stomach and bowels.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S
SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
PEPSINE WINE
IS MANUFACTURED WITH THE BEST AND PUREST ENGLISH PEPSINE.

THIS is a useful and agreeable Preparation made by a new process, so that the Wine really contains Pepsine in solution, with its medicinal properties unimpaired.

Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS.
FOR FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

		Rs. as.
Tongues (whole Ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrew's Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Do.	,, 1 lb.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lb.	0 8

KEMP & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.
A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC,
For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

A FRAGRANT BREATH.
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

AN essential requisite for the Toilet. Imparts a pearly whiteness to the Teeth heals all diseases of the Gums, disinfects decayed Teeth, a delicious and fragrant Mouth-wash, purifies the Breath.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
CHEMISTS.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by Examination.

All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, etc., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION

Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological and Surveying Instruments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
(CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR.)
MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR COLD WEAHER WEAR.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following New Goods:—

RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS.
REAL ARCTIC EIDER DOWN QUILTS, ENGLISH FEATHER, EIDER DOWN, AND HORSEHAIR PILLOWS.
WARM GLOVES AND MITTS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
WARM UNDR-CLOTHING,
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS.
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS
FOR
SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	20 0	
Real Austrian Rugs	33 0	
Real Scotch Mauds	from 20 0	to 25 0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet	per pair 16 8	to 23 0
Infants' White Blankets, pure Wool	per pair 10 8	
adies' all Wool Shawls	5 8	to 25 0
Eider Down Quilts	each from 25 0	to 30 0
Eider Down Carriage Pillows	each 6 8	to 8 8
Eider Down Pillows	,, 9 8	
Best Feather Pillows	,, 8 8	
Horse-hair Pillows	,, 8 8	
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	,, 12 8	to 16 0
Best Wove Flannel Shirts	,, 8 8	
Warm Gloves	pair 1 8	to 2 8
Kid Gloves, Lined	,, 4 8	

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Warm Mitts	pair 2 0	
Cardigan Jackets, Hand-kitted	10 0	to 12 8
White Cashmere Mufflers	3 0	
White Berlin Wool Mufflers	3 0	
Fancy Berlin Fufflers	3 0	
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Vests	each 5 8	to 6 8
Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Pants	,, 5 8	to 6 8
Stout Brown Merino Vests	,, 7 8	
Do. Pants	pair 7 8	to 8 8
Lamb's Wool Socks, very Warm per doz.	25 0	
Ribbed Hand-knitted Half Hose per doz.	30 0	
Warm Overcoats	28 0	to 45 0
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Ulsters, very Warm	28 0	to 45 0
Warm Cheviot Suits	from 28 0	to 40 0
Strong Money Belts	2 8	to 3 8
Hold-alls for Bedding, &c	10 8	to 30 0

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC ****	do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC ***	do.	,, 32 0	,, 62 0
COGNAC **	do.	,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC *	do.	,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do.	,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBRY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MACONACHIE'S
DIGBY CHICKS.
DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST.

MILD AND EXTREMELY RELISHING.

Per tin (containing seven fish), Annas 9 only.

Many other kinds of Choice Fish in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS: JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS, &C.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.
MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!

ALL our various Departments have now been replenished with a very large supply of NEW and NOVEL GOODS just unpacked.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

CAMERAS

ROUCH'S PATENT PORTABLE CAMERA, 8½ in. × 6½ in., brass bound, leather bellows body, double swing back, reversing frame, 3 double backs (brass bound), with ½ and ¼ plate carriers. Price, including Rouch's Adjustable Tripod Stand, Rs. 250.

CAMERAS OF VARIOUS SIZES, BY MEAGHER, MARION, &c., EXPECTED SOON.

DRY PLATES.

	4¼"×3¼", 6½"×4¾", 8½"×6½", 10"×8", 12"×10"					
"Brittannia," Extra Rapid	Rs. 1-8	3-8	6-4	11 0	15-0	per doz.
Thomas's "Pall Mall" Extra Rapid	,, 1-12	4-4	7-4	11-0	...	,,
Paget Prize, 30 times	,, 1-12	4-0	7-4	11-4	15-0	,,
Do. do. 50 ,,	,, 2-0	4-8	8-4	12-8	18-0	,,
Wratten and Wainwright's "London" Instantaneous	,, 2-4	4-12	9-0	13-8	...	,,

Edwards's X L Special Instantaneous, *expected shortly.*

Chemicals, Sliding Tripods, Self-acting Syphon Tanks for Washing Negatives, Printing Frames, Folding Plate Racks, Ebonite Trays, Ruby Candle Lamps, &c., &c.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND Co., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	,,		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	,,		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	,,	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	,,	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		,,	2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER'MADON & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER .....Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.

8 Open. } Glorious Reception
8-15 Filling. } of
8-30 Full. } WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES.
8-45 Crowded. } Popular Pieces!
9 Crammed and money refused. } Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2, Stalls, Rs. 2, Pit, Re. 1, Back Seats, As. 8. Private Boxes, Rs. 12.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! } The Successful Programme of Brilliant Conception and Supreme Excellence.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTES,

Received with Enthusiastic and Deafening Applause; Encore after Encore, Shrieks of Laughter and Roars of Enjoyment.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Doors open at 8-15, commence at 9, carriages at 11 o'clock.

NOTICE—SPECIAL DAY PERFORMANCE! TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1886, Doors open at 3 o'clock, commence at 3-30.

FOR CHILDREN, FAMILIES and SCHOOLS.

Children half price to all parts of the House. Special arrangements for Schools.

COOK'S POPULAR MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

THE favourite steamer "GODAVERI" will leave the Apollo Bunder on Saturday next, November, 6 at 8 p.m., for a trip round the Harbour, returning at 11 p.m.

FARE—TWO RUPEES.

Tickets may be obtained up to 2 p.m. on the day of the Excursion, from

THOS. COOK & SON, Rampart Row, Fort.

WANTED A DRAUGHTSMAN.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee, up to 1st December 1886, for a Draughtsman, on a SALARY of Rs. 50 per mensem.

W. H. HAYDON, Major, R.E., Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Office of the Executive Engineer, P. & K., Poona, 1st November, 1886.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
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For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

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15 cases quarts and pints St. Emilion.
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Rich gold and silver ornaments, copper utensils and silk sarri, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-2, aged, quiet in harness.
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1 strong second hand mail phaeton with handsome strong chesnut Arab horse and harness.
1 second hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong tonga with pony.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, November 5, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF CLOVES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at Dabra Gully, by order and in the godown of Thakar Tejpal Godoo, on account and at the risk of Khojah Dawoodbhai Tajiani—

70 packages cloves marked Nanji Goolam Husan.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MIRRORS AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed by Messrs. L. HARTMANN & Co. to hold a GRAND AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th day of Nov., of MIRRORS and LOOKING-GLASSES of all sizes and shapes in artistically designed frames, suitable for the palaces of Princes and Rajas and the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry of India, as also for halls and reception rooms drawing, dining and dressing rooms, and for hotels, clubs and shops.

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SALE of Office Furniture, Theodolite, Heliograph, Aneroid, Books, &c., at Henshaw's Building, Marine Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, the office furniture, theodolite, books on engineering, charts, maps, &c., the property of the late A. W. Forde, Esq., the same comprises blackwood and teakwood writing tables, pigeon-hole presses, book shelves, arm and office chairs, glass door book cases, English paper cabinet, glass door wardrobe, theodolite on stand, engineering and reading books, charts, maps copying press, also a telescopic dining table in 4 pieces, whatnots, screens, glass ware, electro-plated hotwater curry dishes, ice pail, breadbasket, flower pots on stands, carpenter's tools, hanging punkha, a single pole tent, &c.

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On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

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10 " dhoties.
10 cases prints.
2 " tables and hanging lamps.

On account and at the risk of Kassumbhoy Moola Abdoolally & Co. E M A & Co.

11,548-59	12	"	"
7,709-38	30	"	"
6,89-7-16	30	"	"
6,24-53	25	"	"
4,280-1309			
1,901-9-4			
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43 cases pot paper.

On account and risk of Jooma Nacoor.
20 cases each 25 dozens eu-de-cologne.
5 " " 50 " AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong brougham.
1 " light victoria.
1 strong office shikram.
1 strong built dog-cart by Collett & Co.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

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ON TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Bunder—

150 tons superior teak squares, in lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Pleasant road Malabar Hill, the valuable and last long walnut polished carved and plain, backwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-class sympathetic square pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., a first-rate hanging miniature billiard table with balls and cues, a handsome English made miniature brougham, a strong grey Arab horse, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, superior oil-paintings and chromolithographs, handsome Hinks's patent kerosine oil table and hanging lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of the late A. W. FORDE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF PORT TRUST LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Sumbhoy Bundali, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nursoo Dharmajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of July 1884, and 26th day of June, 1885, the undermentioned land and buildings.

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For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned or to Mr. Mujee Bhowanidas Bhardbaya, solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Road, Fort.

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1. Mortar Mill for grinding chunam.
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26. Cast Iron columns, 13 ft. long and 9" diam."
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Office of the Executive Engineer, P. and K., Poona, 21st October 1886.

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CONTENTS.

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WESTERN INDIA: PAST AND PRESENT—Changes in Western India—Bombay not Founded by Desperadoes—The Merchant of the Olden Time—His Wealth altogether Fabulous—Child and Oxenden—Matters now more Fairly Adjusted.

CHAPTER II.

CAVE TEMPLES OF WESTERN INDIA—Visitors in Past Times—Karli, Elephanta, &c.—Monks, Manner of Life—Kylas—How Caves Disappear—Decay of Ancient Faiths.

CHAPTER III.

BOMBAY CASTLE—Area—Weighing Book—Dr. Wills' Amour—Captain Crabb—Dungeons—Big Bell.

CHAPTER IV.

MALABAR HILL—Walkeshwar—Lord of Sand—Old Temple—Stone of Regeneration—The Hill in 1842—Pilgrims in the Olden Time—Lady Falkland—View from Cape Bombaim.

CHAPTER V.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL—Oxenden's Design—Child's Malversation—Opening Day, 1718—Skirting the Bangor—Associations—Tombs—Laus Deo.

CHAPTER VI.

AUNGIER'S CONVENTION—Facts of Land Question—Nature of Convention—Bombay a Seat of Commerce and Industrial Enterprise—Our Feudal Superiority—The Land of Bombay—Population at Different Times—Earth Hunger.

CHAPTER VII.

BOMBAY CIRCA, 1839—No Man's Land—Passage Out—Gastronomy in 1839—Europe Shops—Country Houses—Law, Justice and Police—Subjects of Conversation—Bombay Hunt and Races—Commercial Enterprise—Men of the Time.

CHAPTER VIII.

SIR CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.C.—Napier a Bombay Man—Portrait—Hard Riding—Wellington and Napier—The Brother of the Devil—McMurdo of the Bloody Han t—Acquisition of Sind—Hard Times—Fame and Fortune—A Good Hater—His Contemporaries—Swearing at Large—Cardinal Points—Exit Carolus.

CHAPTER IX.

ELIZA—Sterne—Abbé Raynal—Eliza's Tomb—Daniel Draper—Mrs. James Eliza's Letters—Donald Campbell of Barbrock—James Forbes' Account—A Ball in Apollo Street, 1772—The Destroying Angel of Belvidere—Ladies of the Period.

CHAPTER X.

HILL CLIMBING, EAST AND WEST—Ben Nevis—Kilts and Calves—Ben Lawers in Excelsis—View from Ben Nevis—A Boulder in Motion—Heat in India—Dodging the Sun, Khandalla Gorge.

CHAPTER XI.

BOMBAY HARBOUR—Sagargad—Kolaba Fort—Chaul—Francis Xavier—The Pronas—Old Woman's Island—Commodore James—Butcher's Island—Hog Island—Sion's Desolation—Bassein—The Bombay Islands.

CHAPTER XII.

ANGLO-INDIAN GHOSTS—Lord Brougham—Henry Salt—Warren Hastings—Probable Ghosts at Surat—The Dapoorie Ghost—Colonel Wallace's Ghost—Bombay Mint Ghost—Spirits from the Vasty Deep.

CHAPTER XIII.

ELEPHANTA—Cloacæ Maximæ—Big Snake at Elephanta—Tiger at Mazagon—Who made Elephanta—Decay—Henry Salt—Gibbon and Robertson—Death of General Pimble.

CHAPTER XIV.

THOMAS CORYAT—Arrival at Surat—His Travels—Christmas, 1617—Death—Biographical—Personal—Fame—Desire o Travelling—Defects—Did He Know Shakespeare—Conclusion.

CHAPTER XV.

A FORGOTTEN GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—Sir William Medows—The Bombay of 1789—Antecedents—Jovial Times at Parel—Harris and Medows—Seringapatam—Brothers in Arms.

CHAPTER XVI.

OUR COINS—The Rupee—Sir Richard Temple—India Sink Proof Precious Metals—Gold Mines in India—Ancient Indian Coins—Forgeries—The Famine of 1876.

CHAPTER XVII.

HOW THE MUTINY WAS AVERTED IN BOMBAY—Forjett, Gunga Pursad, Lord Elphinstone Brownie o Blednoch—Mutineers Executed.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAMLEH RECOLLECTIONS—Ramleh in 1850—Aboukir—Norman Macleod—Mr. Briggs of Punch—Mohamed Ali—Mahmudeyeh Canal—The National Party.

Some Bombay Reminiscences.
"I'm Going to Bombay."
Governors of Bombay.
Historic Sites in Bombay.
Notes to Volume.
Index.

BANKS.

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Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
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Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p. m.
Departure of English Mail, evening.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

THE CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT.—The Rev. W. E. Bobbins, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Igatpuri, has been appointed to be a marriage registrar within the territory of the Nizam.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Arthur (captain), Mr. Barton, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Pease *vs.* White—Mr. Gray (captain), Capt. Hamilton, Mr. Macrae, and Capt. Salmon. Play will commence at 4-45 punctually.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Yesterday, at 5 p. m., a ghorawalla named Succaram Babajee, in the service of Dr. Underwood, residing at Armenian Lane, Fort, received a severe kick from his master's horse on the face, which fractured the lower jaw. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Shumsoo Mahomed, *alias* Manick Mullik, against whom there appeared a register of six previous convictions, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee of being found loitering by night at Hoosria Mohla, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is the report of cases prosecuted by the Society for the week ending the 30th ultimo:—Horses—Sent to hospital, 1; lame, 2; emaciated, 2; sores on body, 1; unshod, 1; bad hoofs, 1; sent to Pinjrapole, 2. Bullocks—Sent to hospital, 2; lame, 7; sore necks, 8; tumours on neck, 4; emaciated, 2; sores on body, 1; overloaded, 8; goading, 7. Buffalo—Tumours on neck, 1. There were in all 50 cases.

CHEATING.—A Mahomedan named Mulloo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing Nanbai, woman, to deliver to him Rs. 25, under a false representation. On Tuesday forenoon the accused went to the woman's house at Coombarwada, and stated that her husband was in police custody, and that he required Rs. 25 to get himself released. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A woman of the sweeper caste, named Duckree, aged 25 years, living in a sweepers' chawl at Upper Colaba, at 2 p.m. yesterday went into her room, closed the door from the inside, and cut her throat with a razor. Her moans attracted the neighbours living in the adjoining rooms, and they brought her brother to the scene, who burst open the door, and found his sister lying on the floor in a pool of blood with a razor beside her. He reported the matter to the police, and had the woman removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she is now in a critical condition.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 2nd November, 1886, was 421, being 45 less than the preceding week and 41 more than the week ending the 3rd November, 1885, and 24 more than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 296 births were reported in the different districts. There were no deaths from cholera last week. The rates of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 24·22. There were 72 deaths from remittent fever, being 16 less than the last week, and 3 more than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 88, 21 and 5 last week, against 57, 15 and 7, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held by the coroner at Parel, touching the death of Sumbhoo Gunnoo, aged 65 years, a labourer employed at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas's iron works, Byculla. At about 9-30 a. m. on Wednesday, while cleaning the grooves of a railway line, he was jammed against a post by a travelling crane at the works. He died from the effects of the injuries received at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rubba Suttao, aged 20 years, a labourer employed at the Khatao Mukunjee Mill at Haines Road. On the 5th October last, he met with an accident, and had his right leg fractured. He was removed to the hospital, but after remaining there for a fortnight, his friends took him home. He was brought back to the hospital a few days ago, when the leg was amputated. Tetanus supervened, and he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

WANTED.—No trace has yet been obtained of Charles Edward Warner, late manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company in Calcutta, who is alleged to have absconded with something like Rs. 5,000 from the Depôt in Dalhousie Square. The police have ascertained that, a day or two previous to his sudden disappearance, he remitted a sum of Rs. 2,300 to his mother at Bombay, and paid off debts which he contracted in Calcutta to the extent of about Rs. 2,000. As it was expected he would leave India altogether, a detective was sent to Diamond Harbour, and telegrams have been sent to Bombay and other stations, but up to the present without any success, he having evidently evaded the vigilance of the detective force more successfully than was anticipated. There was a rumour that, a day or two before Warner gave the police the slip, he had invested in a brass thalee and lotah, so the probabilities are thought to be that he is going about in disguise as a *byragee* or *jogee*, and making his way for Cuttack and False Point, intending from there to take steamer for some other port.—*Indian Daily News.*

ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

MR. COOPER yesterday resumed the case in which Mr. William Henderson, the chief engineer of the s.s. Nurjehan, was charged with having assaulted Alisab Abdool Gunny, late a fireman on the same ship, on the afternoon of the 23rd September last. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared in support of the charge; and Mr. Chitty, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, defended the accused.

Abbas Buxoo, the fireman serang, deposed to remembering the day on which the deceased jumped overboard. That day he had been directed to look for the fireman. Witness sent two firemen to search for him. Shortly after he heard that a man had jumped overboard. Witness only saw him in the water. Buoys were thrown to the deceased and a boat sent after him. Inquiries were subsequently made by the captain. The reason witness assigned for the deceased's suicide was that the heat in the stokehole was excessive. The firemen generally prefer to jump overboard and run away, to working below, owing to the heat.

Cross-examined, witness stated he had been a firemen over a year. He also thought several times of committing suicide owing to the heat, and had made a complaint about it. This was his second voyage, and it was during his first trip that he had thoughts of committing suicide. Witness did not strike the accused at any time.

To the Court: The openings of the boilers are very high up, and the heat affects the heads of the men at once.

Another fireman stated he had been told by the last witness to look for the deceased. He was going to the port side, when he saw deceased jump overboard.

Mr. D'Souza addressed the Court, maintaining that the defence had not given the explanation, which a case in which a precious life was lost, required, though there had been a full enquiry. He contended that the case of the prosecution, which was that the deceased had been driven to suicide through ill-treatment received from the accused and the serang, had been fully supported by the evidence adduced on its behalf.

Mr. Cooper, in deciding the case, said that it seemed to him that in a case of this nature a full enquiry should take place. Such an enquiry had taken place before him. It appeared from the evidence that the unfortunate man who had lost his life, had left his duty both in the morning and afternoon watch, and when orders had been given by the chief engineer that he should be brought before him, and when persons were about to catch him for that purpose, he sprang overboard and was drowned. The question to be decided was whether the deceased had been assaulted by the accused. His Worship disbelieved the tale of the prosecution, and thought that if such a thing as they alleged had taken place, a complaint would have at once been made to the captain. It was also improbable that a man of the accused's strength would have made use of a piece of packing in the way he was stated to have done. His Worship regretted that the man had acted in the way he did, but he could not come to the conclusion that the chief engineer had assaulted him, and therefore acquitted the accused. It also appeared to the Magistrate that Captain Budd had made a full enquiry into what had taken place respecting the deceased, and that the boilers in the ship were higher from the flooring than in most ships. It was, of course, a matter for the captain and the shipping master whether it was not necessary that more firemen should be employed.

Captain Budd said he had engaged three extra firemen.

Mr. Cooper said he only gave it as his opinion.

FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

MR. A. N. BERESFORD LESLIE appeared at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, and charged a gharrywalla named Mahomed Hoosain with refusing to convey him in his victoria. Mr. Leslie stated that he could not swear to the individuality of the accused, but a gharrywalla driving victoria No. 336 refused to be engaged. Immediately afterwards the same gharrywalla engaged himself to a lady and gentleman.

His Worship: Can't you swear to the individuality of the man?

Mr. Leslie: No, I can't. I would perjure myself if I did.

His Worship: Oh, you're very right in not perjuring yourself. Well, as you can't swear to him, I must give the accused the benefit of the doubt and dismiss the case.

Mr. Leslie had a similar case against another gharrywalla, but as he could not identify him, it was also dismissed. When leaving the Court, he said he was sorry he had troubled his Worship with the matter. He had only taken the affair up for the public good. Mr. Cooper remarked he was paid to be troubled.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 2nd instant:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 1st, 6 feet 11 inches against 7 feet on same date last year. Kharif harvesting continues. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Tatta 24, 37 and 40 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue; cotton picking commenced. Small-pox in two, fever and cough in ten, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 26 and 38; Sukkur 20, 28 and 36; and Larkhana 20, 29 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still continues in some talukas; cotton crops suffering for want of water in Hyderabad taluka; preparations for rabi cultivation commenced; mustard and jamba cultivation going on in Tando, Alahyar, Badin and Moro talukas. River at Kotri on 1st, 6 feet 11 inches against 7 feet on same date last year. Small-pox in one, cattle-disease in one, and fever in ten talukas. Wheat 26, bajri 37½, jowari 40, rice, white 20, and red 26 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings continue. Slight fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—No rain. Reaping of kharif still continues; rabi crops promising. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat 33 and bajri 32 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Rain in Godhra 4, Kalol 40, Dohad 36, and Jhalod 50 cents. Rain damaged early sown and cut crops; bavta and bajri reaping progressing; rabi sowing begun where ground prepared; elsewhere ground being prepared. Fever in Halol, Kalol and Jhalod. Wheat 24, bajri 35, and maize 76.

Kaira.—Rain in A'nand 42 and in Thasra 20 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops progressing. Slight fever in Matar, Kapadvanj, Borsad, Nadiad and Mehmadabad talukas. Small-pox among cattle in one village of Mehmadabad taluka. Bajri 34½, wheat 24½, and rice 20½ pounds.

Broach.—Rain 15 cents, total 43 inches 16 cents. Standing crops good. Slight fever in Bagra, A'mod and Jambusar Talukas. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops healthy; reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Slight fever in Bardoli. Jowari 35 and nagli 47 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather warm. Rain all over the district except in Shahada and Sindkheda; in Dhulia, Amalner, Pachora and Naddurbar rain from 1 inch to 2 inches 20 cents, and in the rest from 2 to 90 cents. Reaping of bajri and picking of cotton continue; resowing of rabi commenced in some places on account of excessive rain. Fever in Pimpalner, Savda, Bhusaval and Jamner. Bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas, and wheat 33 pounds 12 tolas.

Nasik.—More or less rain throughout the district, maximum 2 inches 5 cents in Baglan, minimum 8 cents in Malegaon. Rabi sowing in progress; some damage done to bajri crops in Chandvad, Yeola, Kalvan, Peint, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, bajri 36 29-40 and rice 20 33-40.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 27th ultimo, 3 cents, total to date, 99 inches 13 cents, being 28 inches 68 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 1 degree warm on 27th and the 28th ultimo, 3 degrees warm from 29th to 31st ultimo, 2 degrees warm on 1st and 5 degrees warm on 2nd instant. Vapour in air very excessive. Wind normal. Lightning on 27 ultimo, thunder on 30th, thunder and lightning on 28th, 29th and 31st ultimo.

Thana.—Rain 3 inches 43 cents, total 118 inches 95 cents; heavy rain on the 25th ultimo in the town of Thana. Reaping of kharif in progress; crops slightly injured by the late fall of rain; rabi sowing in progress. Fever in four and cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 1st instant).—Rain 39 cents, total 100 inches 62 cents. Slight fever in Alibag, Pen, Panvel and Roha talukas; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad talukas. Crops good; corn ripe for reaping. Rice, second sort, 24 pounds 32 tolas, and tur dal 19 pounds 30 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 7 cents, total 119 inches 54 cents. Reaping of mahan, paddy and varakh crops commenced throughout the district; paddy slightly damaged in most of the talukas by insects and unnecessary rain. Fever in three and cattle-disease in six talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 18-17, vari 16-24 and rice 10-47 pounds.

Poona.—Rain in seven talukas; maximum 3 inches 12 cents in Khed, minimum 53 cents in Purandhar taluka; light showers in Junnar taluka and Peta Ambegaon, being 8 and 32 cents respectively. Crops good; reaping of bajri and sowing of rabi in progress in five talukas; in Khed, Sirur, Haveli, Peta Mulshi and Maval they are retarded, owing to excessive rain which has done slight injury to bajri and rice crops. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli talukas. Bajri 42 and jowari 60 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona city.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in Scrigonda 4 inches 8 cents, Nevasa 3 inches 47 cents, Parner 2 inches 51 cents, Shevgaon 1 inch 63 cents, Kopargaon 1 inch 60 cents, Nagar 1 inch 25 cents; Jamkhed 1 inch 20 cents, Karjat 94, Sangamner 78, Rahuri 30, and Akola 29 cents. Kharif reaping going on, but crops have suffered from excessive rain; rabi sowing commenced. Public health good. Bajri maximum 70, minimum 42; jowari maximum 120, minimum 48 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in all talukas. Bajri, rice, and in places, jowari crops have suffered from unnecessary rain. Public health generally good. Jowari 4 and bajri 52, 1-5 pounds.

Satara.—Rain in Satara 1 inch 64 cents, in Karad 1 inch 8 cents, Valva 2 inches 65 cents; Wai 2 inches 38 cents, Javli 1 inch 55 cents, Kanapur 2 inches 86 cents, Koregaon 1 inch 6 cents, Man 3 inches 86 cents, Patan 3 inches 64 cents, Khatav 1 inch 23 cents, and Tasgaon 60 cents. Kharif and rabi crops slightly injured by excessive rain. Public health very good. Bajri 41-28 and jowari 46-0.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Bagalkot 2 inches 63 cents, minimum in Sindgi 10 cents. Slight injury to kharif crops in Muddebihal, Bagalkot and Hungund from excessive rain; bajri reaping in progress; wheat and gram sowing in progress. Public health good. Jowari 67 and bajri 59 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 38 cents, total 38 inches 85 cents; elsewhere from 5 inches 76 cents, in Gokak to 1 inch 88 cents in Athni. Rice grows good, except in Sampgaon taluka, where it has suffered from want of rain: kharif crops much benefited by the rainfall; reaping of bajri in progress everywhere; sowing of wheat and gram progressing. Jowari and bajri 46 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain at all stations except Mundargi, varying from 52 cents in Navalgund to 6 inches 6 cents in Bankapur. Early jowari and cotton crops good; rice crops moderate: sowing of late crops in progress. Cattle-disease in Calghatgi and Kot talukas. Slight fever in Hangal, Bankapur and Mugud Petha. Rice 23 and jowari 56 pounds.

Khanara.—Rain in Karvar 21 cents, total 143 inches 18 cents; Kumta 2 inches 96 cents, Yellapur 1 inch 58 cents, and Haliyal 4 inches 12 cents. Rice crop good; harvest continues throughout district. Fever in one and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health generally good. Rice, common, Karwar and district, average 13 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot; fever prevalent. Crops in fairly good condition; reaping of bajri and jowari in progress. Wheat 31, bajri 29 and jowari 40 pounds per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Mornings getting cool. Harvesting of bajri and jowari begun. Fever prevailing. Bajri 34, jowari 44 and wheat 32 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain 1 inch 17 cents, total 40 inches 45 cents. Fever general. Standing crops in good condition. Bajri 28, wheat 20 and rice 21 pounds.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Communicants' Meeting, Friday, 8-30 p m., by the Rev. E. S. Hall.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury, St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

BENGAL.

BENGAL RIFLE CLUB.—The first competition for the very handsome Challenge Cup was shot off at the Ballyganj, Belgurriah, and Dum Dum ranges on Saturday morning. The meeting was well attended and although the rain sometimes made the bulls-eye very indistinct for accurate sighting, the shooting was up to the average. The conditions were 10 shots at 200 yards, Wimbledon targets and scoring, any position and no sighting shots. The following are a few of the best scores, from which it will be seen Mr. Harwood wins the cup on a tie with Sergeant Ward and Mr. Whitehead:—

Mr W L Harwood, Calcutta	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5 = 46
Sgt W J Ward, Dum Dum ...	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5 = 45
Mr W F Whitehead, Calcutta	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4 = 46
Mr J McKellar, Calcutta ...	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4 = 45
Mr T Wilson, Dum Dum ...	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4 = 45
Mr D A Campbell, Calcutta ...	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4 = 45
Mr C H Ross, Calcutta ...	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5 = 44
Mr M A Corneliz, Calcutta ...	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	4 = 44
Mr H C Dring, Calcutta ...	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4 = 43
Mr C V Pritchard, Calcutta...	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4 = 43
Mr C J Arratoon, Calcutta ..	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4 = 43

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 23rd of October there were 265 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 31·9 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 319 deaths, and the death-rate was 384 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 63 from cholera, 67 from fevers, 48 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—6 Non-Asiatics, 5 Mixed Races, 169 Hindus, 83 Muhammadans and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 23rd October was 265, against 319 and 207 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 56. There were 63 deaths from cholera against 98 and 34 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 42. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 67 and 21 respectively, against 78 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·9 per mille per annum against 297, the mean of the last five years.

POLICE.—Colonel Wilkinson, on return from privilege leave, will officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police during Mr. Lambert's absence, Mr. Giles continuing to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Police. It is probable that Mr. Lambert will not return to his appointment, being otherwise provided for in the Political Department.—*Englishman.*

RETIREMENT OF LORD ULICK BROWNE.—Lord Ulick Browne has arrived in Calcutta from Darjiling. Before leaving Darjiling, he was entertained by the Lieutenant-Governor at a dinner at the Shrubbery, where the leading officials and some representative non-officials were asked to meet him. The Club also gave Lord Ulick a dinner, when nearly seventy members were present to do honour to the retiring president.—*Ibid*

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death at Barrackpore on the 29th October of Mr. H. Hartigan, for many years keeper of the High Court. Mr. Hartigan came to India in 1845 with the 9th Lancers, served through the Punjab Campaign, and was granted the "Victoria Cross" for an act of daring bravery during the Indian Mutiny. Many of our readers will remember the pleasure with which they read "Stray Leaves," a publication in which Mr. Hartigan relates his experience as an old campaigner in a manner worthy of Lever at his best. Through the kindness of Lieut-Colonel Bottiscombe, R.A., Commanding at Barrackpore, the funeral was a military one. The coffin, draped with the Union Jack, was drawn on a gun carriage to the cemetery, where three volleys were fired as the coffin was lowered into the grave. For many years Mr. Hartigan was a familiar feature at the High Court. His death will be severely felt by a numerous circle of friends.—*Indian Daily News*

MADRAS.

MADRAS TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—On the 9th proximo, and following days, a lawn tennis tournament is to be played, partly at the tennis ground of the Madras Club, and the finals at the tennis ground at Chepauk. Prizes of a value exceeding Rs. 1,000 are to be offered (exclusive), and there are to be open events and handicaps for both ladies and gentlemen. It is hoped that sufficient support will be gained to allow of the tournament being made an annual affair. Champions from other localities will be heartily welcome to carry away with them the majority of the prizes if they can. Major-General Johnson, C.B., is the president, and Mr. H. S. Thomas is the Vice-President of the Tournament, and the handicappers include General Johnson and Messrs. H. S. Thomas, J. Fortune, W. S. Shaw, R. C. Walker, and G. G. Arbuthnot. The prizes given for any event will be withheld, unless there are six entries. All entries for double events must be by pairs. Second and other prizes depend upon entries. Addition will be made to first prizes if entries suffice. Entries close on the 22nd instant. The events include Gentlemen's Singles: Madras Challenge Cup, value Rs. 200, if won three years in succession, to become the property of the winner; a prize of the value of Rs. 75 will also be given for the winner of the Cup of any year; and there will be a second prize. Ladies' Singles; Gentlemen's Doubles; Ladies Doubles; Veteran Singles (open to gentlemen of forty years of age and upwards); and the following handicaps:—Gentlemen's Singles; Ladies' Singles: Gentlemen's Doubles; Ladies' Doubles; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles; and Visitors' Cup for those residing outside a radius of twelve miles from Fort St. George, the winner of the Challenge Cup being barred.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

IN spite of the failure, for the present, of the attempt to establish direct diplomatic communication between the Vatican and Peking, the Chinese Government continues to be animated by friendly sentiments towards that of the Pope. It is quite understood a Peking that though the Pope has reluctantly yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him by the French, he would have been glad to solve the question in the sense desired by the Chinese. We believe that the Chinese Envoy, before his departure from Rome, communicated to the Pope a very friendly message from his Government. As regards France, China has not receded from her intention to put an end to the protectorate at all costs; and there can be no doubt that the French must be prepared either to abandon their pretentions or to maintain them by force.

The French Director of the Catholic Missions received on Sunday; October 10, a letter from Mgr. Puginier, in which the situation of the Christians in Tong-king is described as most deplorable. Since writing he has sent the following telegram, which proves that his fears were not unfounded:—"Tanhoa.—Seven hundred Christians have been massacred, thirty villages burned, and nine thousand Christians are starving."

The Canton correspondent of the *London and China Telegraph* write, under date of September 1:—My budget of news this week is far from being a pleasant one. Great trouble is apprehended in Tsu-Chuan, where a French priest and many Christians have been killed by bands of lawless ruffians, and American, French, and English property has been wantonly destroyed or carried off as booty by the rioters. The remaining foreigners, who have so far braved the furious violence of the mob, are still in great danger. Some eighty or more Roman Catholic priests are still in the province, trusting their lives to the fidelity of the Christians. The British Resident at Chung-Ching, Mr. Bourne, has stuck to his post, and with Mr. and Mrs. Nicol, of the China Inland Mission, has taken refuge to the Taontai's or some other yamen. All other British and American missionaries have fled to the ports of Ichang or Hankow, to seek redress from the Chinese through their respective Consuls. Natives of Tsu-Chuan, residing at Canton, tell me dreadful tales of the troubles in their native province. They say that a famine has now been raging for three years, that the salt duties and other sources of revenue are unequal to keeping the receipt ahead of the expenditure, the late Franco-Chinese war having caused heavy burdens to fall on Tsu-Chuan as well as on other provinces, and the people generally are dissatisfied and ready to manifest their displeasure in open rebellion. Rumours are circulated of the fall of several cities, and the siege of others, the capture of the newly appointed Viceroy, Liu Ping Chang, and the sacking of Cheng Tu Fu, the capital of the province. If all this be true, matters must be hard indeed, as the people of Tsu Chuan generally are noted for orderly behaviour, frugality, and industry. The payment of the missionaries' claims for indemnity will impose more burden upon the people, whilst the miscreants who caused all the mischief will very likely remain unpunished under the protection of some anti-foreign official.

The Paris *Monde* publishes a letter just received from an officer in Tong-king, which says:—"The conflict between the civil and military power begins to be rather warm, and there is no end to the annoyances inflicted by the residents and M. Paul Bert's servants on the district military commandants. Things have reached such a length that these opponents no longer greet each other in the street. Many, moreover, have had enough of Tong-king. Despite the peace, fires and fusillades continue in all the provinces, and it is now found that the Annamites, very ready to lay hands on the piastres which emerged from our pockets, are quite refractory in reproducing them. In other words, the taxes yield only ridiculous sums. It is even whispered about that evacuation was recently on the cards. Whether this is true I do not know."

THE KIDNAPPING OF PRINCE ALEXANDER.

FROM an article on "The Bulgarian Plot," which appears in the *Quarterly Review*, we extract the following account of the kidnapping of Prince Alexander, which contains some interesting particulars not previously published:—

The abduction was intended by the conspirators to have been carried out on the night of Thursday, the 19th of August last. By the orders of Captain Benderoff, the Under-Secretary for War, and with the connivance, it is understood, of Major Nikiforoff, the Minister of War, the Stroumа Regiment had been secretly moved up from Kostendil to near Sofia, to be in readiness to assist. But the night was very wet, and the attempt was postponed by these fair-weather plotters for twenty-four hours. The next day, Friday, August 20, the Prince inspected the 1st Regiment of Artillery quartered at Sophia, and the same night all the officers dined with him at the palace. He had retired to the rooms on the ground-floor of the palace, which he occupied for the time, in consequence of the great heat, instead of his usual apartments on the first-floor. About 2 A.M. the non-commissioned officer of the palace guard rushed into his bedroom, woke him up, put a revolver into his hand, and said, "The palace is surrounded by mutineers." The Prince quickly put on what clothes lay nearest, and ran up a small inner staircase to a back-window in the floor above, to see whether the way through the garden to his secretary's office was clear, intending to take refuge there. He had just reached the window, when a volley was fired by the soldiery by whom the palace was surrounded, and this volley-firing was kept up for some time. The bullets all converged towards the Prince's rooms, and on his return there, escape being clearly impossible, he found the ceilings riddled by them. When he got back to his bed-room, he heard angry voices in the hall without. Hurrying on whatever uniform he could lay his hand upon in the dark, he stepped out into the hall to face the conspirators. Here he found a crowd of officers, armed with revolvers, and mostly intoxicated, led by Major Grueff, the Director of the Military School, who pointed their cocked pistols at his head shouting "Abdicate! Abdicate!"

From the place where the Prince stood he could see a large force of infantry (2 000 men turned out to be the number) surrounding the building.

The wildest tumult prevailed, and dazed by the clamour and noise, the soldiers were beginning to fire into the ground-floor rooms. Amid the general confusion, one of the crowd of officers by whom the Prince was hustled tore a sheet out of the visitor's book on the hall-table, and then the shouts were renewed, "Write and sign the paper!" Prince Alexander said, "Write out what you wish, and I will sign;" upon which one of the young cadets, by the light of the only candle in the place, tried to write something. He was, however, too much excited, or probably too drunk, to succeed, for he made nothing but a series of meaningless scratches. At last the paper was taken from him and placed before the Prince, who tried to make out its meaning, but failed. While he was apparently hesitating, Grueff pointed his revolver straight into the Prince's face, shouting, "Sign or I'll shoot!" He then wrote on the bottom of the leaf, "God save Bulgaria! Alexander." Some one then tried to read out the writing, but also failed to decipher it; whereupon the band hustled the Prince out of the door, and, forming a strong escort round him, took him across to the War Office close by, where he was locked up. On his way there, Captain Benderoff shook his fist in Prince Alexander's face, repeatedly saying, "Why didn't you make me a major, you——?" It should be added, that a large number of the mob who broke into the palace were cadets from the military academy at Sophia; others, again, were some of the officers of an artillery brigade, then quartered at Sophia, who had left the Prince's table a few hours before.

In the meanwhile, Prince Francis Joseph, the Prince's brother, was made a prisoner in the same way, most roughly handled, and hurried off, without even being allowed to put on his stockings, to the War Office, where his brother already was, but with whom he was not allowed to communicate.

Prince Alexander asked to see his Prime Minister, Karaveloff, and M. Menges, his secretary. This was refused. At 5 A.M. several carriages were brought round, along with a strong cavalry escort. The Prince was ordered to enter the first carriage; an officer with a cocked revolver sat down beside him, and a cadet, also armed, took a place on the box beside the driver. Prince Francis Joseph occupied the third carriage, guarded in the same way. The remaining vehicles were filled with officers. By this time numbers of officers had assembled round the carriages, and jeered at the Prince as the carriages started off at full gallop through the streets, in which no one was allowed to show himself on pain of death, sentries being posted at every corner. The two Princes were told that if they spoke a word, or made the slightest movement which could attract a passer-by, they would be shot dead instantly. By winding roads, avoiding all villages and habitations, the captive Princes reached the monastery of Etropol, about twenty miles outside (to the N. E.) of Sophia. There they were kept locked up for twenty-four hours, with hardly any food. In the course of the day a couple of small trunks arrived for them, containing some plain clothes, money, and a few necessaries. Early in the morning the journey was resumed (Sunday, 22nd), and continued thoughout the day, the revolvers kept pointed at the Princes' heads all the time. They passed only one small town, Vraga, where the shutters where put up everywhere, and not a soul was to be seen. That night they reached Nikopolis, where Prince Alexander's paddle-yacht, "Alexander" was lying in readiness. He asked where they were going. His captors declined to say. He asked to be allowed to telegraph to his mother; this was refused. The two Princes were taken straight on board and handed over to a guard of four officers and 200 men of the Danube Regiment, quartered at Rustchuk. The brothers were taken down below, and told they might also sit in the deck-house, of which all the windows and doors were closed, with a sentry at each. There was reason for this. Had they been allowed to look out, they would have seen that the sailors were forced to do their work, and that two soldiers, with cocked revolvers, stood the whole time beside the man at the helm. The steamer at once started full speed down stream. Throughout the day the heat was intense and quite exhausting. Prince Alexander once tried to get some fresh air at one of the ports; he was instantly pushed back at the point of the bayonet by the sentry upon the upper deck outside. As long as the Princes were on board, an officer with a drawn sword entered the saloon every five minutes, night and day, walked once round the centre table, and went out. Their food was mostly bread and water. Of course there were no servants on board. Prince Alexander's monogram and arms had, wherever possible, been knocked away from the ornamentation of the yacht.

A VISIT TO MR. GLADSTONE.

"ONE of the Deputation," who presented the Irish addresses to Mr. Gladstone the other day at Hawarden, gives an interesting account of the incidents of the visit in *United Ireland*:—"The fact that Mr. Gladstone spoke with his hand on a model of the Treaty Stone of Limerick was one of those little incidental circumstances which are pregnant with historic fitness in connection with memorable events. The whole scene in the library had all the elements of a great historic picture: Mr. Gladstone in the centre, white-haired and seer-like; arranged in front of him the caskets containing the freedom of four Irish centres; grouped around him the representatives of half a million of the women of Ireland, and the mayors with their chain of office, and the Deputations charged with bearing the honours from their cities.

"Before going into luncheon some of us lingered awhile in Mr. Gladstone's private study, a beautiful room which he calls his 'Temple of Peace.' There are three writing-desks here. At one Mr. Gladstone does his political writing. At another, in a pleasanter nook (looking out upon a curious group of lime trees planted in a circle, which go by the name of Sir John Glynne's Dressing-room), his literary work is done. The third desk is Mrs. Gladstone's. About the room are busts and portraits of old friends and colleagues—Canning, the Duke of Newcastle, Sidney Herbert, Tennyson. Many walking-sticks and axes stand ready for action in the corners. As for books, like every room at Hawarden, apparently, it was occupied by books from floor to ceiling.

"Mr. Gladstone's library numbers about fifteen thousand volumes. I was struck with the number of works on theology, but many members of Mrs. Gladstone's family were theological scholars, while Mr. Gladstone's own controversial tastes are well known. Large departments are devoted to Dante, Shakspeare, and, of course, Homer. 'The great Florentine poet,' by the way, whom he quoted on Monday, together with Aristotle, Bishop Butler, and St. Augustine, are the four authors to whom Mr. Gladstone attributes the greatest formative influence on his own mind. While we were here he came into the room himself. 'Ah! you are looking at my books,' he said. 'If there is one thing I am vainer than another about, it is my plan for stacking books. I can get more books into a given space than any man I know.'

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strength-ning powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

MISS VIOLET CAMERON AND LORD LONSDALE IN NEW YORK.

MISS VIOLET CAMERON and her burlesque company have made their first appearance in New York, and, according to a telegram in the Paris *Morning News*, the performance of "The Commodore" was attended by a very large audience, consisting mostly of men. In consequence of Mr. De Bensaude's (her husband's) arrest, telegraphed some days ago, and the agitation which has been set up against her, a strong force of police was in attendance, but there was no symptom of disapproval. On the contrary, her reception was of a rather friendly character, but the audience soon became fatigued by the opera, in which the members of her company were not very successful. The "star," who was attended by Lord Lonsdale, received the critics in her dressing-room after the performance. The press criticises the operetta as stupidly uninteresting, and the actress herself as mediocre.

From the files of the *New York Tribune* we take the following interview with Lord Lonsdale, dated September 28:—

"Lord Lonsdale and David de Bensaude, the husband of Violet Cameron, met yesterday but no blood was shed. In fact, it begins to look as though the feud between the two men is imaginary after all. De Bensaude, who has a room at the Morton House, left there at nine o'clock and went to Delmonico's, where he took breakfast with the nobleman whose head he had threatened to punch. During the meal they appeared to be on the best of terms, and chatted together as though they were inseparable chums. After breakfast De Bensaude walked over to the Hoffman House, and Lord Lonsdale went to the Hotel Madison to wish Miss Cameron good morning. There he remained until dusk, taking luncheon with the English burlesque artist in a private dining-room.

"His lordship received a *Tribune* reporter in the room on the first floor of the Hotel Madison, which he has pleased to designate as his office."

"NOT A RED CENT OUT OF ME."

"I have taken these rooms," he said, "so as to be near Miss Cameron, and prevent any intrusion or violence on the part of her husband.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 4.

We have had another very quiet week in business generally. Cotton has, on the whole, been dull and drooping, though latterly there has been rather more activity at the reduced rates, while Wheat and Seeds have been neglected. Exchange, as has frequently been the case of late, has attracted more attention than any other element in commercial transactions, and the prevailing feeling of uncertainty as to its future course has, no doubt interfered much with business. After a semi-panic at the beginning of the week, which turned out to have been unwarranted, the Exchange market resumed a firmer tone, and our rates at closing this evening show an advance on those which ruled a week ago of 3-16d. in demand Bank Bills, and about the same in 3 months' sight Credits. Money has continued pretty easy; and as business requirements are still on a small scale, no stringency need be looked for just at present. At the same time, money is far from plentiful in India, and we begin our busy export season with smaller available means than usual. Freights, in sympathy with the dulness in Exports, have been very quiet at drooping rates. Reports regarding the growing crops have been more favourable again fine bright weather having in most of the districts taken the place of the excessive rain which was doing harm in several places.

As to political events likely to affect trade, recent telegrams from home seem to point to a pretty general consensus of opinion that there is no prospect of the peace of Europe being disturbed in the immediate future; and this is also indicated by the state of the Public Funds. At the same time it would be idle to deny that the present situation is fraught with possibilities which, if realized, would exert an unsettling and injurious influence on business generally.

While Exchange has not been without fluctuation on this side, Bar Silver, on the other, has steadily advanced and closed last evening in London at 46d. per oz, which is a rise of 5-16d. on the quotation of a week ago. Yesterday's rates for Rupee Securities show a further advance of ¼ on both Four and Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper on those of the previous day; and compared with last Wednesday they show an advance of ⅝ths and ⅞ths respectively. Sterling Loan, Consols, and French Rentes show no change from yesterday's quotations.

At the usual biddings for Council drafts yesterday ten lakhs of Bills were allotted to Calcutta, and half that quantity to Bombay at 1s. 5⅝d.; and, in addition, fifteen lakhs Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 5 11-16d., Tenders at the minimum rate receiving in full in each case.

The Cotton market was steady in Liverpool yesterday; Sales, as on the previous day, 10,000 bales, of which five per cent. were Surats, and prices both of spot and arrival Cotton unchanged all round.

Mid-Uplands at New York were quoted yesterday at 9 3-16, the rate at which they closed on Monday; but in Futures for March we have to note a fall of 5 points at 9·16. The receipts for two days (Tuesday having been a holiday) were 92,000 bales against say 81,000 bales (average, taking three days), for the corresponding days last year, and the same quantity in 1884.

Exchange was quiet at the close of last week, with rather more enquiry than there had previously been for Bank Bills, which, accordingly declined 1-32d.; but for Mercantile Paper, of which little was offering, rates were rather in sellers' favour. On Monday the market collapsed, and rates declined 3-32d. to ¼d., but the downward movement was as short-lived, as it appears to have been unwarranted; and the following day 1-32d. to 1-16d. of the fall was recovered, and the market closed firm in anticipation of a further advance. This was realized yesterday, and rates advanced quite another 1-32d. in a strong market. To-day there has been a decline of 1-16d., chiefly from an absence of Mercantile Paper, but also from Banks being rather keen buyers of other Banks' Paper. Calcutta was wired firm at 1s. 5⅝d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 6 1-16d. for six months' sight Credits, these being 1-16d. to 3-32d. below our closing rates here. The Calcutta market is closed for the next two days, hence, perhaps, the reason of at least a part of our weakness; and it remains to be seen whether the buyers of Telegraphic Transfers yesterday in London as above noted, or the Banks which took demand to-day here at 1s. 5⅝d. have taken the correct forecast of the future. The following are our closing rates:—

Bank Bills on demand		....1s. 5 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 5 9-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 23 32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	.....1s. 5¾d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	.....1s. 5¾d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	.....1s. 5 13-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	.....1s. 5 3⅛ 32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	.....1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	.....1s. 5⅝d.	,,
France	3 ,,	.....1·88	,,
Do.	6 ,,	.....1·89½	,,

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 23rd October 1886	47,37,723
Silver received during the week	7,54,918
	54,92 641
New coin paid during the week	5 00,020
	49,92,621
Silver belonging to private individuals	21,29,8·6
	71,22,507
Last week	70,45,033

Government Paper.—A considerable business has been done during the week in Four per cent., and the rate has fluctuated to the extent ⅛th per cent. This evening we close at 97 11-16ths, which is ⅛th lower from the price which ruled last Thursday. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper has been little enquired for, and has been steady throughout the week at 102¾.

Freights.—This market has been dull during the past week, and rates have had a downward tendency. The "Govino" filled up for Antwerp a few days ago at 17s. 6d. per ton. The "River Indus" has filled up for Hull at 16s. 3d. per ton; and the "Sheikh" is reported to have been fixed for one Mediterranean Port at 17s. 6d. per ton. It is stated that a large business has been done by the Rubattino Company from March to June at 27s. 6d. per ton. for Wheat, 30s. for Seeds, and 32s. 6d. for Cotton. The following are our closing rates:—

Liverpool, Ready, Wheat 13s. 9d., Cotton 17s. 6d.; Forward 13s. 9d.
Forward

London	,,	do.	12s. 6d.	do. 17s. 6d.	18s. 9d.
Continent	,,	17s. 6d. to 18s.			
Dunkirk ..	,,	18s.			
Antwerp ..	,,	18s.			
Marseilles..	,,	17s. 6d.			
Genoa	,,	17s. 6d.			

EXPORTS.

Cotton.—This market gave way considerably after the resumption of business at the close of last week, and the lower rates brought forward some buyers of Good Bengals, for November delivery, at Rs. 150, and of "Fully Good" Rs. 156 per candy; also of Fine Bhownugger and Wadwan, for April delivery, at Rs. 191 per candy. Stapled Omras were a good deal enquired for, but dealers, owing to the late rainy weather in the districts, were not inclined to make contracts. The beginning of this week brought more satisfactory weather and crop reports from the districts, and a greater disposition to lower their pretensions was shown by sellers. Business, however, continued on a limited scale. Some Good Bengals, for November-December delivery, were again taken at Rs. 150, and "Fully Good" at Rs. 156; but buyers were difficult to meet with at these rates. Good Nugger, for March delivery, was placed at Rs. 170 per candy; but Fine Bhownuggur, offered freely at Rs. 190, for April delivery, found no buyer. Thereafter the market was dull and declining: business was done in Good Bengals at Rs. 149 in "Fully Good" at Rs. 155, and in "Fine" at Rs. 167, for delivery by the 20th November; also in "Good" for December delivery at Rs. 148. "Fine" were subsequently done, for this month's delivery, at Rs. 165 per candy. The tendency to-day is weaker again, but still very little business has been effected. Bengals are giving way for the forward months, and we hear of a sale of "Fully Good" for February at Rs. 154. Bengals for this month's delivery are now offering at Rs. 148, Rs. 154, and Rs. 166 for the three current qualities respectively. In Broach, contracts might be effected by first-class sellers at Rs. 205 for "Good" and Rs. 209 for "Fine". Dhorileras are neglected; but Khangaum is in good demand, and a large business would be possible at Rs. 177 and Rs. 183 for "Good" and "Fully Good, respectively, for January delivery, with a rupee per-month decline for more remote contracts: but sellers are not inclined to come forward. We hear of a sale of Fully Good Hingunghat, for December delivery, at Rs. 201 per candy. The Weather and Crop Reports issued by the Chamber of Commerce to-day are decidedly favourable. At Omrawattee the weather continued unsettled, though it looked like clearing up; but from all the other districts there was no cause for complaint.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Crop—		
Bengal, Fine, Ready	Rs. 159 =	3¾d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 154 =	3 17-32d.
Do. Good do.	,, 149 =	3 13-32d.
Omra Good do.	,, 175 =	3 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F. do.	,, 169 =	3 27-32d.
New Crop—		
Dholleras, Fully Good do.	,, 183 =	4 5-32d.
Do. Good do.	,, 177 =	4d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good do.	,, 185 =	4 3-16d.
Westerns, Good do.	,, 175 =	3 31-32d.
Do. F. G. F. do.	,, 169 =	3 27-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine, Dec.-Jany.	,, 165 =	3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 156 =	3 9-16d.
Do. Good do.	,, 151 =	3 15-32d.
Omra do. March	,, 170 =	3¾d.
Do. do. do. Good Staple	,, 175 =	4d.
Broach do. do.	,, 206 =	4 21-32d.
Bhownugger Good, April	,, 177 =	4 1-32d.

Wheat and Seeds.—There has been next to nothing doing in this market during the past week. Arrivals of Old White Delhi Wheat No. 1 have been on a very small scale and have been taken up at Rs. 4-0-6 per cwt. There are Native sellers of the New Crop, for March-April delivery, at Rs. 4-2-3 per cwt., and similar buyers at three pies less; but European buyers are not in the market at present prices. Seeds have been neglected. *Linseed* is quoted at Rs. 6-13 per cwt. *Red Delhi Rapseed* would be sold at Rs. 5 if buyers could be found. *White Gingelly* is worth Rs. 36½ to Rs. 37 per candy, a cording to quality. *Barley* is offering at Rs. 2-15 to Rs. 3 per cwt. for the different qualities.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

	1886.	1885.	1884
Wheat—For the Week	101,054	298,291	152,593
,, Since 1st Jan.	11,599,613	10,248,636	6,906,322
Linseed—For the Week	15,717	62,9·6	49,46·
,, Since 1st Jan	3,521 082	4,883,499	3,921,635
Rapeseed—For the Week	8.957	18,233	21,846
,, Since 1st Jan	1,151,932	1,490,63·	1,035 447
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	13,483	15,010	15,151
,, Since 1st Jan.	1,018,401	1,028,058	832,210

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	9,371	5,392	7,911
Since 1st January.....	1,409,741	1,008,000	1,561,573
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,775	5,005	8,773
Since 1st January	1,003,359	689,709	1,160,320
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	385	551	668
Since 1st January.....	49,381	57,029	94,912

IMPORTS.

Piece-Goods and Yarns.—The past week, as is usual after the Dewali, has shown more activity than has been the case for a long time past. The off-take of Imported Goods has been about 7,000 packages since the date of our last report; and of locally-made Goods and Yarns, about 4,000 bales of the former and 6,000 bales of the latter have been placed. *Grey Shirtings* were largely taken, some 4,000 bales having changed hands, but without any fluctuation in price. As Exchange rises dealers show a greater disposition to sell, and some of them would no doubt be willing to concede something in rates in order to make clearances. Ample stocks are held by dealers, while the demand from up-country is on a moderate scale. Other descriptions of *Staple Grey Goods* are in moderate enquiry at previous rates. *Bleached Goods* are quiet but steady. *Dyed, Printed,* and *Turkey Red Goods* are all quiet, and holders are anxious sellers. *Local Goods* are steady. *Local Yarns.*—The unusually low freight has continued to induce dealers to make considerable purchases of ready *Yarn*, and, in some cases, even at a slight advance on previous prices.

Metals.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper*, and we call the market quiet at a decline of Annas 4 per cwt. There have been few transactions in *Yellow Metal*, but the market is steady at previous rates. *Iron* has been very quiet at about former quotations.

Coals.—For near deliveries the market is firm and Rs. 15-8 can readily be obtained for either Davison's Wo-t Hartley or Cardiff. For distant delivery some 2,000 tons of each of the above descriptions, for November-December shipment, have been sold in retail at Rs. 15. The stock on the bunder is reduced to about 20,000 tons.

Shares.—The market was closed for two days during the period under review; but when it was open a considerable business was done in Mill Scrip which has declined in a number of instances. There has been a fall during the week of Rs. 20 in New Great Eastern shares; of Rs. 15 each in Alliance, City of Bombay, Katao Muckunjee, Manockjee Petit, and Sassoon Spinning and Weaving; of Rs. 10 in Framjee Petit; of Rs. 5 in Central India Spinning and Weaving, Connaught, Jewraz Balloo, and Queen, and of Rs. 4½ in Dhurrumsey. Fort Press shares have fallen Rs. 10; and Mofussil are Rs. 5 lower. National Bank shares are down Rs. 2. In Miscellaneous Companies, we have to note a decline of Rs. 50 in Bombay and Burmah, and of Rs. 15 in third issue of the same. On the other hand Akbar, Sassoon, and Volkart Press have advanced Rs. 10, Rs. 15, and Rs. 35, respectively. Bombay Saw Mills and Treacher and Co. are each Rs. 15 higher, and Phillips and Co. have moved up Rs. 3.

(For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page 6.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1-2 Homeward Mails from Bombay—Outward Mails from Europe—Latest Telegrams—Heads of Intelligence.
3-4 General Summary.
4 The Princesses of the Campo Santo, Pisa.
5 Telegrams.
6 The Operations in Upper Burma—The Service in Burma.
7 An Italian Savant's Tour in India—VI.
8 The Close of the Simla Season—Notes from Matheran—Doings at Nagpur.
9 Military—Departure of the Troopship Serapis.
10 Confidential Reports in the Indian Army—Bombay and Presidency—The Hog Island Hydraulic Dock—Hindu Marriage Reform—The Protection of Pilgrims.
11 Joint Stock Companies in the Bombay Presidency—Cotton Prospects in the Central Provinces—Sporting Fixtures: 1886-87—Bombay Natural History Society—Celebration of the Shah of Persia's Birthday—Sir Theodore Hope on Sanitation at Ahmedabad.
12 Correspondence: Engineer and District Work—University Graces—Domestic Life of the Hindus—The Adulteration of Ghee—St. Andrew's Day—The Native Press.
13 The Boundary Commission at Cabul—The Rising in Afghanistan—The Silver Question: The Reply to the Treasury.
14 Sir M. E. Grant Duff's Minute—Punjab Recruits for the Burma Police.
15 Leading Article: The Government of India and the Silver Question—Prospects and Retrospects in Burma.
16 Leading Articles: Burma and La Vendee—Railway Extension in Gujerat.
17 Leading Articles: District Work and Travelling Allowances—Ghee Adulteration in Bengal and in Bombay.
18 Leading Articles: Banking in England and in India—The Coming Motive Power.
19 Camp Followers in the Field—Bengal—Madras.
20 N.-W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjab—Burma—Miscellaneous—Official Gazettes—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
21 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Commercial Intelligence.
22-23 Commercial Intelligence.
24 Shipping Intelligence—Births, Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRERETON—Sept. 30, at 6, Blenheim-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., the wife of W. H. Brereton, of a daughter.
COURLSTON—Oct. 5, at 110, Eaton-square, the wife of Captain C. drington, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.
CORKRAN—Oct. 3, at 38, Chester-square, the wife of Colonel Seymour Corkran, Grenadier Guards, of a daughter.
HAMILTON—Oct. 4, at Shoeburyness, the wife of Captain P. F. Hamilton, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
KEENE—Oct. 2, at 11, Queen's-gate, the wife of T. C. P. Keene, King's Own Borderers, of a son.
KNATCHBULL—Oct 3, at Clatford Manor, Andover, the wife of Colonel N. Knatchbull, of a daughter.
WALSH—Oct —, at Ashfield Lodge, Taunton, the wife of Brevet-Major H. A. Walsh, 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, Adjutant 3rd Battalion, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BLENKINS—STUART—Oct. 5, at the Church of All Saints, Kensington Park, Louis Swiney, eldest and only surviving child of G. E. Blenkins, Esq., late Grenadier Guards, to Eleanor Blanche, youngest daughter of Major-General H. Tod Stuart, late Colonel Commandant, 40th M.N.I.
COX—GOBLE—Sept. 29, at Bedford Park Church, Ernest Leopold (Admiralty), third son of Captain Cox, Royal Artillery, to Alice Mary, youngest daughter of George and the late Mrs. Goble, of Broadwater, Worthing.
LARKINS—BARNARD—Sept. 28, at St. Michael's Church, East Teignmouth, Henry Pascal, eldest son of Colonel W. H. Larkins, late of H.M.'s Indian Army, to Louisa Mary Emily (Birdie), only surviving daughter of Rear-Admiral Edward King Barnard, and grand-daughter of the late Admiral Barnard.
MIDDLEMAS—DUFFUS—Sept. 22, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, at St. Luke's Cathedral, Captain John Crawford Middlemass, Royal Engineers, youngest son of William Middlemass, J.P., late Hon. E.I.C.S., of Marchmont, Cheltenham, to Janet, eldest daughter of William Duffus of Halifax, Nova Scotia.
MONCRIEFF—MARTEN—Oct. 2, at St. John's Blackheath, Robert Henry Scott Moncrieff, of 68 St. John's Park, Blackheath, eldest son of the late Major A. P. Scott Moncrieff of the Bengal Staff Corps, to Anna Caroline, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Marten, of Combe Lodge, Blackheath.
PONSFORD—POGSON—Sept. 30, at St. Clement's, Bournemouth, Walter Ponsford, son of the late John Ponsford, Esq., of Haverstock-hill, London, to Edith Hestia, second daughter of N. R. Pogson, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.A.S., &c., Government Astronomer at Madras.

DEATHS.

CLAY—Oct 1, at Folkestone, Colonel Albert O'Halloran Clay, late H.M.'s Indian Staff Corps (Madras) aged 59.
GORDON—Oct 2, at Craig Castle, James Gordon Shirrefs Gordon, Lieut. 3rd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, eldest son of James Shirrefs Gordon, of Craig, Aberdeenshire, aged 21.
MACPHERSON—Oct 3, at Cluny Castle, Kingussie, Colonel Duncan Macpherson of Cluny Macpherson, CB, late 42nd Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch.
MOORE—Oct 1, at Lypiatt-terrace, Cheltenham, Major-General Thomas Moore, of the late Bengal and 5th (European Light Cavalry, in his 77th year.
PIM—Sept 30, at Peal, Rear-Admiral Bedford C. T., Pim, J.P., &c, of Upper Norwood and the Inner Temple, in his 61st year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DICK-LAUDER—At Basti, on the 31st October, the wife of G. W. D. Dick-Lauder, of a daughter.
PATERSON—At Kasauli, on the 29th October, the wife of Major H. Paterson, 23rd Pioneers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DALE—ROBINSON—At Christ Church, Jubbulpore, on the 6th October, Ephraim Robert Dale, Sergeant G-4 R.A., to Louisa Jane, eldest daughter of J. E. Robinson, Esq., E. I. R., Mokameh.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1886.

Few more practical orders have ever been issued than Sir Frederick Roberts' recent instruction about the training of cavalry during the drill season. The whole course appears to be arranged on the best possible principles. First there are three steady months' work at squadron instruction, riding drill, barrack square drills, and musketry. This fills the time up to the end of December, and of course the Commanding Officer has had no regimental drills, but the squadron units have been perfected in squadron work. During January, the regiment is brought together, and for the first three weeks of this month, steady regimental drills are the order of the day. The three previous months' work will show itself in the rapidity with which the regiment is brought together. It may be considered that one month for regimental drills is hardly sufficient, but it must be remembered what a great deal there is for a cavalry soldier to learn so as to get the best work out of him and to have the best use made of him. There is no branch of the service in which the individual soldier has to be so well trained, that is if our cavalry is to be what it should be, *viz.* the eyes and ears of the army in the field—a surrounding screen covering an advance or covering a retreat, a screen through which the opposing force must not penetrate with small parties to obtain information, and from which numerous feelers are thrown forward to find out the position, composition and movements of the enemy. This work requires four individual cavalry men, an amount of rapidity of judgment, readiness of resource, and general personal intelligence in a far higher degree than from the artillerymen or the infantry soldier. Therefore much more individual training has to be given to this branch of the service. After three weeks' steady regimental drill on the parade ground, the regiment is for a week exercised in field movements across country. This is a slight preparation for the fortnight's cross country work, which takes place from the 1st to the 15th February. Reconnaissances are for this latter period the order of the day, the whole regiment advancing out into the country some thirty miles, the advance takes two days, and every detail that would have to be observed in reconnoitring in an enemy's country has to be carried out. The reconnaissance being completed, two days are devoted to outpost duties, than which, of course, there are no more important duties in the field. These being finished, the regiment marches back into cantonments, thirty miles, in one day, taking all military precautions for its safety and security from surprise, &c. The above work is then repeated, and while a different line of country is taken, the distances are to be about the same. We have now arrived at the 15th February, and it is laid down that the remainder of the drill season is to be devoted to Cavalry Brigade parades and to manœuvres with other branches of the service. Now very few cavalry regiments in India can enjoy the advantage of Cavalry Brigade parades. It is, there is no doubt, the weak point in our military administration that neither the cavalry nor artillery in this country have any opportunities of working in large masses. Not only is this bad for the regiments, but it places us in the unenviable position of having no cavalry or artillery commanders who are accustomed to handle large bodies of these arms. A General may be a keen good soldier—a man who has studied his profession—but if he has never in peace had a chance of moving large bodies he will not be able to make the best use of those under his command in time of war. We cannot but think that very much more could be done—and doubtless under the present energetic regime, very much more will be done—to collect cavalry regiments for combined manœuvres. The time, too, will come when single cavalry regiment stations will be done away with and cavalry always quartered in Brigade. The time may be far distant on account of the expense, but from a military point of view it is a consummation most devoutly to be wished.

We must remember that with our mounted branches not only has the man to be trained up to a certain pitch of efficiency, but the horses too have to be trained to be steady, reliable, capable of enduring considerable fatigue, and occasional hardship. A delicate troop horse or artillery horse is worse than useless, for he costs money and breaks down at the critical time. The ordinary cavalry horse in this country can however be trained to be first class animal on service, and the programme of cold weather instruction which we have been discussing is as good a training for the horses as for the men. It may be anticipated, more especially in heavy regiments, that the end of the drill season will see the horses looking a little light. This is only natural, but they will be hard and in good working order. The weak points in the *materiel* of regiment, whether in man, beast or equipment, will be found out during this course of instruction. With regard to the horses, especially, it will facilitate the casting of old worn-out animals, too many of which throughout India go jogging along just doing a minimum amount of work, able to get through the ordinary routine of cantonments, but which are absolutely unfit for service. Our Army in India is always considered to be a first line of battle, and from one end of India to the other ready for service and able to start off at short notice on a campaign. This is the case to a great extent, and to a very satisfactory extent, but still it could be more fit and more ready, and Sir F. Roberts is doing his best to make it so. Steady systematic work such as is laid down in these new instructions is sure to do more good than any amount of desultory teaching, such as often goes on in corps of all branches of the service. The shooting of our native cavalry throughout India compares very favourably with that of our infantry. Of course, they shoot with a different weapon, and the standards of excellence are different, each branch of the service being divided into classes, very good, good, moderate, and bad. Now in the cavalry 18 per cent. of the regiments are returned as "very good." In the infantry 7 per cent. are "very good." The cavalry have 51 per cent. good. In the infantry 25 per cent. are returned as good, 24 per cent. only of the cavalry are moderate, while of the infantry 44 per cent. are so returned. The annual inspection by General Officers is ordered to take place. After the reconnaissance has been carried out, this, of course, is at the right time, as the inspecting officer will be able to see how the regiment has stood the hardest test it is put to during the drill season—a test which is the nearest approach to the conditions of active service that can be imposed. These orders are welcomed by every cavalry soldier throughout India who has the welfare and efficiency of his regiment at heart. And efficient as we with justice may consider the cavalry in this country, it is, of course, capable of improvement, and in a short time to the professional eye the improvement will be very marked—if the orders laid down are carried out in their integrity and with energy.

The Municipal Budget for 1887-8 introduces us to the new financial conditions necessitated by the Tansa Water Works scheme. It exhibits an increase of a lakh and twenty thousand rupees in the town duties, the result of the changes in the schedule sanctioned by recent legislation, while an increase of one lakh and twenty-six thousand rupees represents the addition of three-quarters per cent. to the consolidated rate. The Budget as a whole affords gratifying proof of the elasticity of the Municipal finances. The new financial year will open with a balance of five lakhs, assuming that all the grants sanctioned are expended within the year. But the growth of our expenditure keeps pace with that of our revenue, the net increase on the former being Rs. 5,38,016, this, however, including Rs. 3,70,000, the annual provision for interest on the Tansa loan. Amongst other items of increase is that in the grants for the setting back of streets. Here there has been growth from forty thousand rupees to a lakh. It would be worth while to ascertain whether work of this kind cannot be made, in part at all events, to pay for itself. The setting back of a street undoubtedly adds to the value of the property on either side—a fact which a good many of the English municipalities have discovered when setting back streets in busy thoroughfares, and selling the improved sites at a profit for building upon according to an approved plan. For extraordinary expenditure out of surplus it is calculated that a little more than five lakhs will be available, but the Municipal Commissioner abstains for the present from recommending how the money should be expended. It is to be treated as resserve pending further determination. It is not from an *embarras de richesses* that the Municipal Commissioner is thus hesitating in his recommendation, but from the abundance of claims to be made upon the resources of the Municipality. "There are many urgent works involving large expenditure," Mr. Ollivant says, "the merits of which for priority should be most carefully balanced." He is anxious, too, that some broader principle of definition than hitherto should be laid down between capital and revenue expenditure. The broad principle, perhaps, is not difficult of definition. As far as possible the charge should be spread over the period to be benefited, and no recurrent charges should be debited to capital. But, anything like an absolute rule upon the subject is as difficult to define as it would be to apply, and the Municipal Commissioner, we may be sure, is not disposed to urge the Municipality to a *doctrinaire* treatment of the question. Perhaps he would not, in practice, adhere quite closely to his general principle that recurring charges of whatever kind should be met out of revenue, and that any large addition to them is justifiable only when it is in proportion to assured prospects of improved revenue from existing sources, or when, coupled with it, there is a determination to increase taxation. It was because the Town Council seemed on Wednesday to be guided somewhat in too great a view by that principle that they rather too summarily put aside the proposal that the Corporation should take its part in promoting a technical institution in Bombay.

The prominence which some of the vernacular papers—and others—have given to some rather alarming rumours respecting the treatment to which some native women were subjected by European soldiers on board a British India steamer on the way down from Kurrachee, makes it necessary that the truth should be told regarding what appears on inquiry to have been a very trivial incident. Ugly words, implying that the honour of some of the female passengers of the Pachumba had been assailed, appeared in the Guzerati press yesterday, and doubtless before the story has reached the readily receptive ears of the Bengal journalists it will have assumed formidable proportions. This, however, is what we believe to be the truth of the matter. The Pachumba, on calling at Mangrol, took on board about ninety native passengers, who in making their way to the fly deck had to pass the lower deck where the soldiers, about a hundred and fifty of the North Lancashire Regiment were located. Some of the soldiers, noticing that one or two of the women seemed weak and tottering as they ascended the ladder, took hold of their arms and tried to help them up. The proffered assistance, however, was indignantly rejected, and it is easy enough to understand how to women who shrink sometimes from even the sight of strangers, the rough but goodnatured intervention of Tommy Atkins may have seemed worse than indecorous. If the soldiers had better undertood the ways of the honest Kutchee women they would have withheld their attention, just as if the Kutchee women had better understood the ways of an English soldier they would not have been a armed at his indiscreet but we hope not indecorous politeness. Happily the facts of the incident are brought within very narrow compass by the admission of the caste fellows of the alarmed women that all that they had to complain of occurred while the Mangrol passengers were coming on board and were passing to the upper deck. It so happens that the Lieutenant in charge of the men, and the third officer of the steamer, who superintended the embarkation, stood by during the whole of the time, and they agree in saying that no impropriety took place. If anyone is to be court-martialled over the affair it should be in a very informal court of manners, and the sentence of such a tribunal would doubtless be that Tommy Atkins, so long as he is in foreign parts, should refrain from pressing his attentions upon even the weakest of the weaker sex.

Is it not time to ask whether the pleasant exchange of compliments between the Parsees of Bombay and the highly-accomplished gentleman who represents His Majesty the Shah in this country has not gone far enough? It is always an ungracious thing to stand between the payers and the recipients of courtesy; and we wish neither to detract from the Shah's praises nor to damp the ardour—if there is any—of the polite Parsees who are sending messages to him as to a fond parent across the water. Shah Nusrudin is a worthy monarch, much too worthy indeed to need the glowing tributes to his merits which a number of our fellow-subjects—who, by the way, know nothing about him—have thought proper to pay him. But for a candid reference or two in a speech that was delivered at the Persian Consulate the other night we should have asked what it all meant—what homage the Bombay Parsees have to render the Shah which is not equally the due of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the Sultan of Muscat, or the Sultan of Johore. Some enterprising young Parsees, however, have ingeniously inserted in a birthday address a delicate hint that they would not mind taking service under the Shah. Others, it has been darkly hinted to us, are not above trifling and purely honorific marks of his Majesty's favour. But when all told these two categories cannot be large, and they certainly are not influential Let those who look to Teheran as these do continue sending their messages of congratulation. It is courtly, it is polite, it is harmless to do so. But it is not particularly reasonable, and after all it is worth while for every one concerned to remember that there is nothing in the credentials on which the Consul General received his *exequatur* to indicate the Parsees of Bombay as the special objects of his care, any more than there is in the past, present, or future of Persia to warrant them in looking to that country as their land of promise.

The Ghilzai rising against the Ameer seems to be a somewhat formidable affair. We hear that news has reached Kandahar that a Durani regiment when on the march towards Ghuzni was attacked by the Ghilzais at Mukkur, about seventy miles south-west of that place, and was annihilated. This indicates an extension of the insurrectionary movement sufficiently far from the Ghilzai country around Ghuzni to warrant some anxiety concerning the maintenance of the Ameer's authority in those parts. The Ameer's officials evidently do not make light of it, for the report states that the authorities at Kandahar are taking steps to prevent the movement spreading in that direction.

BOMBAY REFORMS.—VI.

THE HIGH COURT.

There are two High Courts, the Original and the Appellate, the one endeared to the citizens of Bombay by its independence and rectitude, the other venerated in the Mofussil as the embodiment of wisdom and justice. But this sentimental ground for the continued existence of the High Court is insecure, and it should rest upon a firm utilitarian basis. What does it do, and at what cost, should be answered satisfactorily. At the outset it may be conceded that the Appellate High Court can defend its existence. It consists of a few Judges of ripe experience drawn from the foremost ranks of the Civil Service, headed by a Chief Justice of English training and sharpened intelligence, and its office establishment appears to be small and necessary. The Court decided 400 criminal appeals, and revised the proceedings in 1,100 cases in 1885, and the time taken from the appeal to the judgment appears to have been about a month. This appears to be quite satisfactory. Seven hundred civil appeals also appear to have been decided, and the very excellent nature of the work done by the district Civil Courts appears from the fact that only forty decrees were reversed. The average duration of a civil appeal seems to be about a year. On the Original Side of the High Court there are practically two Judges with two Taxing Officers, four Registrars, and a Clerk of the Crown, besides a Sheriff and Deputy, a Sealer and a Swearing Officer. All these persons are apparently Assistants to the Judges, and a system which requires two Judges to have eleven highly-paid Assistants, some of them very highly-paid, is peculiar, and is not to be defended because it is customary. No account need be taken of such officers as the Advocate-General and Government Solicitor, who perform for Government the same services which counsel and solicitors do for their clients, nor of the Administrator-General or the Official Assignee, whose work is extra judicial, nor again of the Reporter to the High Court, although it is not easy to understand why the Judges cannot mark the judgments they wish reported, or why the half-dozen lines of introduction cannot be written by one of the numerous Registrars. These officers are more or less necessary, and the most that can be said is that some of them are paid too high. They may therefore be discarded, and attention confined to the work done by the two Judges and eleven Assistants. They disposed of 43 criminal cases with the help of a jury and 1,024 civil suits, of which only 147 were contested, the rest being decided without contest, and the average duration of a suit is reported as between four and six months. At the close of the year 1,321 suits were pending. These results are disappointing compared with the elaborate machinery employed, even if the miscellaneous work

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

SPEECHES BYLORD DUFFERIN AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

About three hundred Europeans and natives assembled this evening at the Lawrence Hall to meet the Viceroy. The public gardens were illuminated, and subsequently there were fireworks.

Replying to the Municipal Address, the Viceroy said :—

"Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for your address and for the kind reception you have prepared for me, and I desire in return to express my satisfaction at finding myself in your flourishing and important city. I rejoice with you at the satisfactory and peaceful conditions under which the Imperial possessions of Her Majesty the Queen in all parts of the world are advancing along the path of both material and of moral progress, and am glad to think that an exceptionally abundant harvest should have this year blessed the inhabitants of Hindustan. As you truly say, many important reforms which are calculated to advance the happiness and comfort of millions of your fellow-subjects have already been effected by my Government, and I need not say that my colleagues and I shall steadily continue our efforts for the welfare of the people. I accept your congratulations on the incorporation of Upper Burma within the circuit of the British Empire. The difficulties which we are meeting in the pacification of the country are the inevitable results of our endeavours to restore law and order amongst a population who have for centuries been a prey to anarchy, dacoity, gang-robbery, and the ambition of royal pretenders. But I have no doubt that within a reasonable time tranquillity will be restored, and that an era of peace, prosperity, and material progress will supervene, such as has never been before known in that hitherto ill-governed country. It has been a great pleasure to me to have assisted in laying the foundation-stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College, an institution which cannot fail to be of the utmost benefit to the nobility and the gentry of the Punjab, as well as to the population at large. I have been commissioned by Lady Dufferin to express to you her great regret that she has been unable, owing to the serious illness of her son, to take part in to-day's celebration. I am sure she will not fail to be touched by the kindly reference made to her efforts to improve the condition of the women of this country. The work she has inaugurated has been making steady progress throughout the last year, and in proportion, as the singleness of purpose which has inspired its authors, and its beneficent effects are recognised, the general desire of the inhabitants of India to foster and support it by their countenance and contributions will increase. It has given me great pleasure to hear the grateful and admiring language in which you have alluded to his Honour Sir Charles Aitchison. Amongst the great men who have presided over the destinies of the Punjab, I believe there is none who has ever been actuated by higher, purer, or more unselfish motives, whose general administration has been conducted with greater firmness or sagacity, or who has contributed more to implant in the hearts of those whose affairs he has administered an intelligent application of the British rule, and to confirm their loyalty towards the mighty Sovereign he represents and serves. I am happy to think that at the expiration of his term of office in the Punjab, the Government of India is still destined to profit by his counsel and assistance."

The Duke of Connaught, in reply to the Municipal Address, said :—

"Accept my warmest thanks for the kind words of welcome with which you have greeted the Duchess of Connaught and myself on this our second visit to Lahore. Her Royal Highness is very sensible of your inquiries after her health, which I am happy to say is now quite restored, and she also much appreciates the reference you have made to the interest she so gladly takes in the people of the Punjab It is a source of satisfaction to me to be present at Lahore on an occasion of such importance and interest, at the laying of the foundation stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College by H. E. the Viceroy. It is gratifying to myself, as I am sure it will be to the Queen-Empress, to receive the renewed expressions of your loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign, and of respect and regard for those whom she has placed in authority in this land and in this Province. I hope that under the Divine blessing, the Punjab, and this ancient city of Lahore in particular, may prosper and continue to advance steadily and peacefully in all branches of commerce, industry, and education."

THE CONVOCATION OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Nov. 4.

The fifth Convocation of the Punjab University was held to-day with the usual ceremonial, the Viceroy, as patron, presiding. The Chancellor, Sir Charles Aitchison, conferred the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning on the Viceroy, and Doctor of Literature on the Duke of Connaught, in accordance with a Resolution of the Senate. Lord Dufferin's address was as follows :—"Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen,—I am sure it will not be thought unnatural if I should take the first opportunity open to me of expressing the deep sense of gratitude which I feel at the honour of a degree having been conferred upon me by the Senate of this University. It is a distinction of which any one might be proud. I can only regret that my progress in the path of Oriental literature should have begun so late, and should be so incomplete, but however that may be, I am at least an earnest and assiduous student of those branches of learning which you more especially cultivate For that reason alone I shall always regard this institution as an *Alma Mater*, and I trust, ere I leave the country, that I may have proved myself not altogether unworthy of their tutelage. And now, Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen, in accordance with precedent, and as patron of this University, I suppose that I am expected to say a few words in regard to the objects and scope and the claim to public confidence of this most important portion of that great educational machinery which has been so happily established in the Indian Empire. But I confess there are few things which I more dislike than having to talk upon a subject with which I am only imperfectly acquainted, and with which everybody else must not unnaturally imagine that I know absolutely nothing. But at the same time, there are one or two characteristics attaching to this seat of learning which are obvious to the eyes and to the observation even of outsiders. One of these is the wisdom and good sense and the liberality of those great Chiefs and of the gentry of the Province, and of all those who have associated themselves with the founding of this institution in having established a seat of learning so congenial to the tastes, to the idiosyncrasies, and to the intellectual capabilities of the population, in the midst of which it is enthroned. In the second place, it is obvious that it is a matter of the utmost importance that a certain amount of diversity should prevail amongst such educational institutions, and right and proper it is that in this part of India, where Oriental literature has already been so firmly rooted, and under such auspicious circumstances, an institution of this kind should be established, still further to amplify and to purify it. There is no greater danger attaining to the introduction of an educational system suddenly and universally from one end of the country to the other than that it should impress its products with a monotonous uniformity, and that it should destroy all local colours, all spontaniety, all originality of thought and literary effort, and excursive ambition. There are two countries in Europe which fully exemplify my meaning. In France all the educational establishments are placed under the immediate and direct superintendence of the Government, and as a consequence, from one end to the other, the system of education is uniform and the same, whereas in England, Scotland, and Ireland, Universities have been established, and from the earliest times have acquired separate and individual characteristics of their own, whose teachings have all led to the same admirable results, each different in its system, and which have vied with each other in contributing to the service of their country all the distinguished men who have come, whether from Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity or the Edinburgh or Glasgow universities. (Applause.) But while in other parts of India it is right and fitting that the various universities should devote their more immediate attention to the cultivation of those methods of instruction which have been derived from Europe, it is right and fitting that here at least there should be a home of learning, where the students will be able to work in those rich fields of poetical fancy and imagination which are to be found in the Persian, Arabic and Sanscrit works, and the treasures of metaphysical research and high morality which are displayed in the admirable literature of the East, and are expatiated in those fields of learning which hitherto have lain entirely apart and distinct from those which are pursued in Europe. While, therefore, your fellow-workers in other parts of India are pursuing their methods and bringing them to as great perfection as possible, I need not assure you that you have my warmest sympathy. In following that more especial career which you have marked out for yourselves, I regret however that it will always be a difficult problem to adopt the treasures of learning and the acquirements which are to be found along the path which you are especially treading with the things of that exacting and utilitarian age in the midst of which we have to live, But I have no doubt that under the wise direction of your Senate this problem you will be able from time to time to successfully solve. And now, turning aside from the general question on which I have briefly touched, I would ask permission to make two suggestions in a direction which though perhaps it may lie a little outside the beaten track you are pursuing, falls nevertheless essentially within the compass and functions of such a University as this. One is, that you should undertake to collect and catalogue and to verify those large stores of Arabic and Persian literature which undoubtedly lie in the greatest abundance from one end to the other of your Province, that in fact is to undertake a work something similar to that which is undertaken by the Sanscrit Society in Bengal. That Society has for some time been occupied in collecting and cataloguing all the treasures of Sanscrit literature upon which it has been able to lay its hands on. To verify the existence, men of the greatest learning, both European and native, have taken part in the honourable work. Their efforts have been crowned with the greatest success, and I cannot but think that a task of a similar kind might very appropriately be undertaken by those gentlemen I see around me. It must always be remembered that European scholars are perforce obliged to content themselves with pursuing their studies both in Persian and Arabic with the assistance of the very sparse collection of Persian and Arabic literature to be found in European libraries, but if only the literary treasures to which I have referred, together with the manuscripts which undoubtedly exist in this country were catalogued, and their localities known, you would have attracted into your midst many and many a European scholar of whose sympathy I am sure you would be glad, and who in his turn would be most grateful for your assistance (Applause.) As a member of a Philo-Biblical Society, I am quite certain those gentlemen who are present, and who in all probability possess large valuable libraries of the description I have mentioned, would be very glad to have their library treasures known and appreciated. Again, there is another task which, I think, might very advantageously be undertaken by such a body as yours, and that is, the examination of the various local dialects of the Punjab, and a collection of their legends, songs and folk-lore. You must remember that within your province lie those mysterious regions where in ages long gone by the shadowy generations of mankind made a home, that amongst the folds of those hills where the snows of the Himalayas mingle with those of the Hindu Kush the primeval races of mankind crossed and recrossed and decended, some upon this side and others upon that, impressing the world for ever with characteristics that are never likely to be effaced. Perhaps it will be in your hands to find the key to that mystery, but even if the primeval secret should escape you, there can be no doubt that by conducting research in the manner and direction I have indicated, you will add to the means and opportunities of solving one of the most interesting and important problems that has ever engaged the attention of the learned. In conclusion, I have only, Mr. Chancellor and Gentlemen, to thank you for the attention with which you have listened to the few imperfect observations I have ventured to address to you ; but I shall take this opportunity of stating that, as long as I remain in India, I shall consider it a privilege if I may be able to place at the disposal of the authorities of this University, to be given under whatever conditions the Senate itself may determine, an annual gold medal." (Applause.)

THE DACOITS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, Nov. 4.

Mr. Gleeson, a young Civilian, was killed last week in a night attack by dacoits in the Chindwin district. The police escort drove off the dacoits, killing 14 Burmese.

The police at Lamaing tracked and dispersed a gang of 30 dacoits, killed 3, and brought the heads of two notorious bohs into Mandalay.

Yesterday the Bund question was settled ; the old bund is to be repaired, and A, B, C and D bunds are to be made cross bunds, to protect the land between, even if the big bund breaks. The Shway Taoung Canal, which flows through the town past the new courts, is to be cleared out.

Preparations for the Railway work has begun, and the work is expected to open soon after the cold weather has set in.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

The Burmese police guard at Lamaing was again attacked by thirty dacoits on Tuesday. The guard routed them, killing two leaders, whose heads were brought to Mandalay. The dacoits killed a Burman and his wife in Mandalay, and carried off all their property.

The Government have decided to repair the Mandalay bund.

Sir Charles Bernard's health is improving.

DEPARTURE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF FOR BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The Government steamer Canning sailed for Burma at midday to-day, with the Commander-in-Chief, Major Hamilton, Captains Hume, Sherston and Rawlinson, A.-D.-C.s, and Surgeon Major Taylor. A salute was fired from Fort William.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VEPERY, Nov. 4.

Mr. Henry John Stokes, District Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, has been selected for the Public Service Commission by the Madras Government, which also submits the following names for selection of another member :—Justice Muthusamy Iyer, the Hon'ble Humayun Jah, and Mr. Bashyam Iyengar, High Court vakil. The Viceroy has already selected as member Mr. S. Ramasawmy Moodelliar, one of the Indian Delegates to the last General Election.

Sir Auckland Colvin arrived here yesterday, and is discussing with the Local Government the proposals of the Finance Committee in regard to this province. He leaves on Tuesday or Wednesday.

Major Moore, Military Secretary to the Governor, will retire from the service on the departure of the Governor, and take the post of president, Madras Municipality.

THE CASE AGAINST Dr. CURRIE.

Last January Dr. Currie charged the officers and some of the passengers of the s.s. Goorkha with throwing him overboard. The case was dismissed by the Magistrate, and on appeal. The captain and chief officer then filed suits against Dr. Currie for damages for malicious prosecution, claiming Rs. 5,000 each. The captain's case has now been finally disposed of, judgment being given to-day for Rs. 2,000 damages, and costs. The chief officer's claim remains undisposed of, as he is in London sick.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LANDING OF RUSSIANS AT VARNA.

SOFIA, Nov. 3.

It is explained that the hundred Russian sailors landed at Varna are only on furlough.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.

The Russian Government has given fresh assurances to Austria that no Russian occupation of Bulgaria is intended.

THE SOCIALISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

In anticipation of disturbances owing to the expected demonstration of Socialists on Lord Mayor's Day, the police have issued notices warning all shops along the route taken by the procession to close on the day of the show, and also advising that all ungrated windows be barricaded.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Rustem Pacha has ceased making representations to Lord Iddesleigh regarding Egypt. It has not yet transpired what the nature of the representation is.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

The Right Hon. E. Stanhope, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has announced that an agreement has been made between Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, and the Boers, whereby England is to protect the Eastern half of Zululand, which is to be reserved for the Zulus, and the new Boer Republic will retain the Western half.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.

The elections for Congress have resulted in the Democratic majority being largely reduced.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

PORT SAID, Nov. 3.

The Troopship Euphrates, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Canal to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, which left Bombay with the English Mails on the 29th October, arrived here at 4 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay left here for Kurrachee on the morning of the 1st instant.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Merkara arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast this morning.

LISBON, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lalpoora, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 4.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71
4½ per cent. „	74½
3 per cent. Consols	101
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46
Chartered Bank shares	£22-10
Do Mercantile shares	£18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£59

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 4.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Line Bangkok to Saigon interrupted.
Cable Chio to Tenedos interrupted.
Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

	WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 3.	
10 p.m.	...	82·1
	THURSDAY, Nov. 4.	
6 a.m.	...	79·1
10 a.m.	...	85·4
2 p.m.	...	87·4
4 p.m.	...	86·4

LORD DUFFERIN holds a levée at the New Secretariat, Bombay, at 9-30 p.m., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at the close of which there will be a drawing room for the introduction of European and native ladies to his Excellency and Lady Dufferin. In the memory of the oldest inhabitant, this will be the first evening levée ever held in Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 11th instant.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER and Lady Baker visited the rooms of the Natural History Society on Tuesday last. The veteran sportsman complimented the honorary secretary on the success which the Society had attained in so short a time.

THE Rao of Cutch will arrive in Bombay at the end of next week. A special steamer has been chartered for His Highness, who will be attended by about two hundred followers.

MAJOR F. M. HUNTER, C.B., C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, on the 14th ult.

MR. S. J. HARRISON, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

MR. G. MCCORKELL, and Mr. W. H. Horsley have been appointed to act as Judges and Sessions Judges of Hyderabad and Khandeish, respectively.

MR. E. C. MORRISON has been appointed to do duty as Assistant Collector of Khandeish.

MR. HUGH MURRAY, Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, takes three months' privilege leave from the 1st December.

MR. J. STRIP has been appointed to act as Collector of Customs, Karachi ; and Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Sind, during the absence of Mr. Foxton.

MR. L. W. SEYMOUR, Assistant Superintendent, Sind Survey, has been allowed an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

THERE has been rain almost everywhere in the Presidency proper during the past week. The crops slightly injured by excessive and untimely rainfall in parts of the Deccan districts and of Thana and the Panch Mahals. The reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing are still progressing. There is fever in parts of fifteen, cattle-disease in parts of nine, and small-pox in parts of two districts.

THE last issue of the *Gazette of India* affords remarkable evidence that gold is coming to India in greatly reduced quantity, while the imports of silver are rapidly mounting. Last year the net imports of gold reached only 276 lakhs and the value of gold presented at the Indian mints for coinage was only Rs. 96,000. It may, therefore, be said that practically none of the gold imported into this country is coined and circulated as money. On the other hand, the net imports of silver last year reached the large total of 1,161 lakhs, which is higher than at any period since the famine year, and 1,029 lakhs were coined. For the six years ending 1884-85 the consumption of gold in India was as 3 to 5 to that of silver ; but last year it was only a little over 1 of gold to 5 of silver.

THE unusual rains of late October in the Central Provinces are said to have done immense good to the prospects of the cotton crop, which had begun to feel the want of rain. It is now expected that a yield considerably over the average will be realised. The Director of Agriculture estimates it as something much better than last year's outturn, of which the value was 20 lakhs.

THE 2nd Battalion of the 5th Goorka Regiment is to be raised at Abbottabad. The 1st Battalion and the 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Goorka Light Infantry Regiments are to be allowed to give volunteers up to a maximum of 100 each, to form a nucleus for the new Battalion. The importance of Abbottabad as a military station will thus be perceptibly increased, the garrison being two battalions of Goorkas and a battalion of Sikh or Punjab Infantry. Additional lines will be required for the new battalion of Goorkas.

THE Commander-in-Chief arrived at Allahabad on his way to Calcutta on Tues day morning. He was accompanied by Lady Roberts, Sir Thomas Baker, Colonel Collet, Colonel Pole-Carew, Military Secretary, Major Hamilton, Captains Hume and Sherston, Aides-de-Camp, and Dr. Taylor. His Excellency will in all probability embark for Rangoon to-day or to-morrow. Lady Roberts goes from Calcutta to Bombay, with Captain Hume, who subsequently returns to overtake the Chief in Burma.

THE representatives of the North-West Provinces appointed to the Public Service Commission are the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, Syed Ahmad of Aligarh, and Raja Aday Pertab Singh of Bhinga.

THE non-official member of the Public Service Commission for Bengal will, it is understood, be Mr. T. Gibbon, of Bettiah ; and the native member, Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter.

THE Civilians of the year 1861, says the *Pioneer*, are beginning to retire in the North-West Provinces. Messrs. Barstow and Hall have just sent in their resignations ; and, it is said, that Messrs. Leeds, Cornwall, Quinn, and Steinbelt are likely to retire in the spring. This will remove six names from the long list of that year, which first numbered 28 civilians in 1862, when they joined their appointments up-country, and which still contains 22 names at the present time. The list has thus only been reduced by 6 during 24 years, while it will now be diminished by 6 more in *one* year. This is of course due to the fact that the civilians of 1861 were not entitled to retire on their full pension till within the last year, Messrs. Barstow and Hall being the first who have done so. The six names which gradually disappeared from the list were those of Messrs. Barron, Howe, Parke, H. F. Tyrrell, and J. G. Robertson, who died, and Mr. Baldwin, who retired. When the civilians of 1862 begin to retire, as they can do at the end of next year, their juniors, who have been so long blocked by the large batches of officers in the two years above them, will begin to have some prospect of enjoying the sweets of the Service, which they have so often coveted in vain.

THE successful issue of the negotiations relative to the exercise of ecclesiastical patronage in the East Indies by the Portuguese Crown has elicited from the Bishops of Portugal a joint letter, in which they express their gratitude to the Pope, and their profound attachment to the Holy See. They express their firm conviction that the name of the Pontiff will be blessed not only in India, where the results of the late Convention will be more directly felt, but also in Portugal, which rejoices to find its past glorious deeds recalled to memory by the eloquent words of the author of the recent Apostolical Letter.

SERJEANT A. E. OPPENHEIM, of the Adjutant-General's Department, won the prize for the best essay on practical suggestions for reducing the number of native followers attached to British troops in peace or war ; Serjeant Instructor of Gymnastics, J. Naggintrow, 1st Oxford Light Infantry, won the Wilkinson Sword for being the best man of arms in the Bombay European Army ; and Naik Kamdar Khan, 4th Bombay Cavalry, won the Tulwar for being the best man-at-arms of the Bombay Native Army.

FROM the Board of Trade returns, it appears that British trade with Bombay and Bengal is increasing by leaps and bounds :—"In the first nine months of 1884 Bombay took 413,000,000 of yards of piece-goods ; this year 595,000,000. In 1884 Bengal took 703,000,000 yards. This year the export there was 902,000,000. Madras took 81,000,000 in 1884, and 101,000,000 this year. The Straits Settlements and Ceylon show a falling off, the former from 98,000,000 yards in 1884 to 74,000,000 this year ; the latter from 16,000,000 in 1884 to 10,000,000 this year. This decrease of 30,000,000 yards is accounted for by the greater export from Bombay and Madras of cotton goods manufactured there. Although in the first nine months of this year England exported 3,620,000,000 of yards of cotton piece-goods of all kinds as against 3,299,000,000 in 1884, she received less money for the larger quantity, its value being £37,665,000, as against £38,903,000 for the lesser quantity in 1884. She could well afford to decrease the price this year, as it appears from the import of raw cotton in the first nine months of 1884, she imported 10,731,000 cwts. of cotton at a cost of £29,798,000. In 1886 she imported 9,837,000 cwts. of cotton at a cost of £23,966,000. The decrease in the cost of the raw material was therefore quite sufficient to account for the fall in price of the manufactured article, and to leave a fair working profit besides.

THE first meeting of the Bengal Council is fixed for Saturday, the 20th proximo. The principal measure will be the Calcutta Municipal Amalgamation Bill. Besides this, there will be a Bill for the formation of a Port Trust at Chittagong (on elective principles) ; and a Bill to enable the Chamber of Commerce and the Trades Association to elect members to the Calcutta Port Trust. There will also be a Bill to legalise the re-survey of Calcutta.

THE Tamar, from Hongkong on the 3rd of August, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday morning last from Plymouth. She landed about 400 officers and blue-jackets belonging to the Sapphire, Heroine, Satellite, Merlin, Cockchafer, Espoir, and Vigilant, which were paid off and recommissioned on the China station. During the passage two men died—a stoker named Monaghan, belonging to the Victor Emanuel, from fever, and an ordinary seaman named Bailey by drowning. The ship left Portsmouth on the 12th of May, and in the interval has steamed an aggregate of upwards of 27,000 miles, giving a daily average of 250 miles.

PARIS was recently the theatre of a strange rite, which was witnessed by many thousands. The Singalese troupe of acrobats and jugglers, who have been amusing Paris for some time past, received an addition to their number by the birth of a boy, who was named on the day next following. In the morning two bonzes betook themselves to the cradle where he lay to cast his horoscope. They announced that he would live to a great age, and would have numerous descendants. But the picturesque portion of the ceremonial was in the afternoon. The child was laid on the grass. The women quitted their huts, and, chanting a wild hymn, they bore in a richly adorned bag, what was said to be the sacred tooth of Sakkya Muni, to where the boy lay. Then with cries of joy they scattered flowers profusely over him, while the men took up the hymns. In addition to his father's name the boy received the name of Paris. Then the whole troupe went to the mother's tent and presented her with a great quantity of gifts—gold pieces and ornaments, bracelets, foot-rings, and fruits of the season. The ceremony lasted about an hour, the crowd frequently breaking into cries of "Long live Paris-Buddha."

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT G. W. PALIN, 10th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Sub-Assistant Commissary-General on probation.

COLONEL C. S. STURT, Bombay Infantry, has been permitted to proceed to Europe.

LIEUTENANT NORMAN ARTHUR HAY BUDD, 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. S. ANDERSON, S.C., at present commanding the 4th Brigade in Upper Burma, is appointed to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the local rank of Brigadier-General in succession to Brigadier-General Nimmo, A.D.C Pending the arrival of General Anderson, Colonel Pottinger will officiate on the Brigade Staff.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. F. W. COMYN, S.C., Second-in-Command 4th Bombay Infantry (Officiating Commandant, 22nd Bombay Infantry), has been granted leave out of India for one year or twelve months.

A YEAR'S sick leave has been granted to Lieutenant C. M. Cartwright, S.C., Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry.

THE services of Captain E. D. Newnham-Smith, Second-in-Command, Savantwadi Local Corps, have been replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department. Lieutenant Hyde Cates succeeds Captain Newnham-Smith at Savantwadi.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. CHATTERTON, General List, Infantry, has assumed Command of the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers. "The appointment of the new Commandant," says a local paper, "augurs well for the future efficiency and prosperity of the corps. No better selection indeed could have been made, for Colonel Chatterton has all the special qualifications necessary for the post, and is, besides, a man of bright social gifts, of excellent tact, and of a most genial disposition."

MR. LEE-WARNER AND KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Saturday evening last a Durbar was held in the Palace by H. H. the Maharaja to bid good-bye to our acting Political Agent, Mr. Lee-Warner. It is an old custom to hold a Durbar about the time of the Dassera, but this year for some reason or other it was postponed, and thus the annual Durbar and the leave-taking were combined, and it being the Dipawali festival also, what with the innumerable small lamps that pitched out so clearly the outlines of the buildings, the well-mounted red Rissala, the Kolhapur Infantry with band, and the gorgeously decked camels and painted elephants, the Palace yard presented quite a picturesque appearance, which it would be hard to say looked better in the twilight or by the aid of the battles after dark. The Durbar room was brilliantly lighted and filled to overflowing up to the third story, the various coloured turbans and dresses of the Native Sardars, the painted walls and pillars and the nautch at the lower end of the hall, presented a feature truly Oriental. After the usual ceremonies the Durbar broke up. Later on in the evening a dinner was given in the Town Hall by the ladies and gentlemen of the station in Mr. Lee-Warner's honour and for Kolhapur, and was largely attended.

The Durbar Surgeon Dr. Sinclair, in the following speech, very feelingly proposed the health of the guest of the evening, which was very cordially responded to by all. He said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It affords me the greatest pleasure to have to propose the health of the guest of the evening, our esteemed and popular Political Agent, who is now about to leave us. Though only about ten months amongst us, he has won golden opinions from all sections of the community. He was however not unknown to us before coming here, for his fame had preceded him, as Mr. Lee-Warner seems to possess in a wonderful degree the faculty of making a reputation for himself, in every department of the Indian Administration in which he has had the honor to serve. It would be invidious especially in his presence, to dilate upon his earnest, and untiring devotion to duty, or to speak of the many important and valuable services he has rendered to Kolhapur during his brief but eventful administration : suffice it to say that it has been one of marked progress and improvement in every department of the State. But I would rather dwell upon those social qualities which we all so much admire in him, although it is to be regretted that press of work has latterly prevented most of us from seeing as much of him as we could have wished. It is well known that whether at tennis, on the cricket field, in the Residency, or wherever you might meet Mr. Lee-Warner, his frank, kind and cordial manner gained for him the respect and esteem of all who had the pleasure of knowing him, nay more, his sympathies were wide reaching, for his visits to the hospital and elsewhere were invariably followed by substantial benefit to some poor sufferer. I feel that I should be wanting in my duty to-night were I to conclude without paying a tribute of respect to Mrs. Lee-Warner, who, although only a few months at this station, had endeared herself to us all by her many amiable qualities and gentle disposition. It will be remembered that she was the first lady who brought together the Ranis and native ladies of Kolhapur at the Residency, with a view to promote social intercourse among them. The genial hospitality which she dispensed at the Residency, and more particularly at Chinchli last February, will not soon be forgotten. But as I fear I am taking up too much of your time, I shall conclude by calling upon all present to drink to the health of our distinguished guest, and to unite with me in congratulating him upon his appointment to the office of Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and wishing him as much success in the future as he has undoubtedly achieved in the past.

Mr. Lee-Warner, in replying, tendered his thanks for the honour they had done him that evening, and spoke of the happy time he had had in Kolhapur, and the many pleasant recollections he should carry with him, and also mentioned the great interest he had in the welfare of the Kolhapur State. He hoped that, as the Western Deccan Railway was coming so near, a line would be made into the city, and thus bring the Capital of the Southern Mahratta Country into direct communication with the outer world.

The large hall was very tastefully decorated with palm branches, flowers and shrubs, and great credit is due to the decorator for the floral screen which divided the hall into a reception and dining room.

The Maharaja and a large number of native gentlemen arrived after dinner, each willing to do honour to one who, in so short a time, has done so much for the welfare of the State over which he presided. The whole proceedings were of a strictly private character, and the native gentlemen coming forward in the way they did, and the great regret felt by all at Mr. Lee-Warner's departure, shows far clearer than words how that officer had won their confidence and esteem. On Monday morning, too, when Mr. Lee-Warner left Kolhapur, all the English and many native gentlemen assembled at the Residency, much to the out-going Political Agent's surprise, to say a last farewell. Seldom does it fall to a lot of a man to so thoroughly win the hearts of the people over whom he rules, as Mr. Lee-Warner has succeeded in doing in Kolhapur, and as an instance of this I may mention, but not in the least disparagingly to former officers, that the people had the utmost confidence in his judgment, and suits that had been pending for years were brought up before the Council to be disposed of under his presidency. His name will long be remembered in Kolhapur by the free trade which he was instrumental in bringing about, and we hope by the branch line from Miraj which he has tried so hard to get sanctioned.

It has at last been decided that the memorial to Sir James Fergusson and our late Regent, Abba Saheb, is to take the form of a school of Technical Education. The Durbar has sanctioned the project, and the school is to be opened on the 1st January next. The Executive Engineer has been asked to prepare plans and estimates for a permanent building, and the Deputy Educational Inspector to ascertain what boys from the various talukas are likely to attend. Considering the present state of the various trades in Kolhapur, and how hard it is to get things done, even in a very second-rate manner, one cannot but feel how urgently such an institution is needed, and I am glad to say that steps and inducements in the shape of scholarships are being taken to secure pupils from every part of the State, so that not only Kolhapur but even the outlying villages will benefit by it. The Political Agent is now looking out for a qualified man (European if possible) who will be able to assist the committee in organising and building up the institution on a good and sound foundation. The school is to teach carpentry, and in all its branches forging and working in brass and iron, drawing and modelling.

The weather has been very unsettled of late, and heavy thunderstorms have been much more frequent than is good for the crops. However, a change seems now to have set in, and something of a cold weather feeling to pervade the atmosphere. The crops around are very good, and if the weather will but take up the harvest will be a really good one.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA AND THE PARSEES.

THE following telegram was despatched on the 3rd instant, by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on behalf of the Zoroastrian community, to H. I. Majesty the Shah of Persia, congratulating him on the 57th anniversary of his birthday :—

"On behalf of the Zoroastrian community, permit me to offer your Imperial Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on this auspicious day. May God bless your Majesty with long life, health and prosperity is our fervent prayer."

To the above message, the following reply by wire was received by Sir Jamsetjee on the same day :—

"I have presented to His Imperial Majesty your congratulations on behalf of the Zoroastrian community, and I am directed to express to you and your community all the satisfaction of His Majesty."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWAR MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain S. F. Cole, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the Europe mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Lord Ulick Browne	The Misses Aitchison
Major and Mrs Broadbent and 2 children	Mr C B Clark
Mr E Sherber	Mr and Mrs A G Cardew

FOR LONDON.

Mr J R Deane and child	Mr Dowling
Mrs C W E Henslowe and children	Mr Burt
Mr A Prier de Saone	Master Burt
Mrs Durand and child	Mr Colquhoun
Mr Poxton	Mr F Groves
Mr and Mrs Wm Cuthbert Anderson and Infant	

FOR SUEZ.

Mr H M Ismail Khan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, November 3.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·877
Temperature of the Air	84·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	718
Extent of cloudy sky (the wholly clouded=10)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	79·9
General Direction of Wind.	NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	351

* From midnight to midnight.

THE LATE MR. A. W. FORDE.

AT the last meeting of the directors of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, held on Tuesday, the 2nd November, 1886, Mr. S. S. Solomon, vice-president in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted :—I. Proposed by Dr. Waters, seconded by Mr J.P. Cornforth —That this committee records with profound conviction, the deep sense of the loss it has sustained in the death of Mr. A. W. Forde, whose connection with the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, extended over a period of fifteen years, during the last five of which he occupied the position of President, in which capacity his unobstrusive ability, his quiet conscientiousness, and above all his genial, gentle and kindly bearing, endeared him to every one who had the pleasure of being associated with him.—Carried unanimously. II.—Proposed by Mr. S. S. Solomon, seconded by Mr. H. O'Connor.—That this meeting be adjourned without transacting further business, in honour of his name. III.—Proposed by Mr. S. S. Solomon, seconded by Mr. W. Hughes.—That copies of the resolutions be sent to Mrs. Forde and Mr. B. Forde. Carried unanimously.

LEVEE BY THE VICEROY

A Government *Gazette Extraordinary* was published last evening containing the following notification :—

Under instructions from the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, it is hereby notified that his Excellency the Viceroy will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th November, 1886.

All Civil and Military Officers are invited to attend.

His Excellency will also be glad to receive other gentlemen, European and Native, who should submit their names previously to the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

All Officers and gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them a card with their names very legibly written upon it, to be given to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy at the time of presentation.

Officers and gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress.

Gentlemen not wearing uniform may appear in Evening Dress.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested

large scale, the month especially, which is such as will satisfy even Syme, and his dogma about greatness being measurable by the ratio of that feature. His conversation, as one may well suppose, is full of good matter, and enlivened by happy easy diction, and he is a rare anecdotist: he is extremely grave, rarely smiles, and still more rarely laughs: nevertheless he was fairly overcome in the drawing-room by Lord Neave's two songs, "The Origin of Man in a Monad," and 'The Permissive Bill."

SIR WILLIAM GULL AND THE DEAF MAN.

In an account of a dinner at Sir William Gull's in 1873 the subjoined passage occurs :—

Sir William told us the following delicious tale of stupid unreasoning faith in quacks :—An elderly man consulted him about stomach complaints, but there was a formidable obstacle to diagnosis in the patient being born-deaf. "What do you have for dinner ?" roared Sir William into his right lug. "Oh no !" was the reply "plenty of that—two miles regularly after breakfast, and two more before dinner." "How long do you lie abed of a morning." "Well, doctor, I shall be sixty-nine this day three weeks.' Without further parley the doctor gave him some simple prescription, the form and manuscript of which he seemed much to admire for a little ; and then, offering his fee, he retired. But at the door he turned round, and, in the loud rattling tones of one long very deaf, called out "Doctor, can you cure deafness ?" Sir William bowed, shook his head, and made his lip express "No." "I thought so ! You have been very kind to me. Therefore I make you welcome to this prescription," which he pulled from his pocket, adding, "*It cured me !*"

A PRESENT OF A CORPSE.

At the same dinner-party Dr. Paget, of Cambridge, told a story which is also put on record :—

About twenty-five years ago a lone farmhouse in Essex was broken into one night by four burglars with blackened or masked faces; and their shoes undertwisted with hay. Unluckily for them, in breaking through the scullery they upset a plate-rack. The clatter awoke old Farmer Parry, then about seventy years of age. He seized his double-barrelled gun, faced the intruders at the top of the broad-staircase, fired and shot the foremost in the heart, stone dead in a moment. On the other three drawing back, he called out, Come on, my lads; I've got another barrel for ye." But they made a precipitate retreat, leaving the dead body of their comrade on the kitchen table. Two days afterwards Dr. Paget got a note in the evening from the old man's son-in-law in these words :—"Dear Sir,—Mr. Parry says that if you'd like to have the man he shot on Tuesday night, you are quite welcome to him, and he'll send him to-morrow in a horse and cart wherever you wish." Professor Clark would have nothing to do with it, as the anatomical rooms had already—in 1834—been broken into by a mob in search of a body. But his demonstrator was very zealous, and so he accepted the gift, and at once set to work upon it. Two days after the reception of the body there arrived a blackguard burglar-looking man at the anatomical door, which was opened by the Cambridge "Stirling" of the day—a clever, prompt, resolute man of the same kidney. "Well, friend, what do you want here ?" "You got a dead man two days ago from Farmer Parry ?" "Oh, yes, all right. We've got him." "I'm his brother, and want to see him." "But you can't see him." "But," with a side-long, threatening, murderous scowl, "I must see him, and shall see him." "My good fellow, it is impossible ! He's in an awful state by this time. He would turn your stomach. The look of him will haunt you all your days !" "But" a good deal mollified, "I must see him." "Oh, surely, surely ! Come back again six weeks hence, and—you shall see his skeleton."

SABBATARIANISM.

The following extract from the Professor's journal (May 17, 1864,) shows that he had no sympathy with the Sabbatarians :—

The Presbitery made me a member of Assembly last year without my consent; but I was drawn away to the Medical Council immediately after the Assembly met. This year they have re-elected me, also without any intimation of their wishes. I must try to do my duty; but they know that my other occupations will prevent me from being that example to others which I endeavour to show in other capacities. I fervently hope that during my presence there will be no nonsense talked about Sunday trains, or Sunday promenades or opening botanic gardens on Sunday, or any other ultra-Sabbatarianism; for, as an honest man, having decided opinions on these matters, I do not think I can sit still and let it be inferred that I am in favour of shutting up the whole world on Sunday within four walls.

TWO CURIOUS MANUSCRIPTS.

Among the few articles of personal property which Mr. Bourne saved from the Consular building at Chung-king-in China, after the attack lately made on them by the mob, were two extremely interesting manuscripts, which he has lately presented through the Foreign Office to the Trustees of the British Museum. One of these is a Lolo manuscript, covering seventy-three folios. It appears to be an epic poem, and is written in lines of five characters to a line, with occasional illuminations. The few first and last folios are considerably damaged, and the paper is much discoloured. This, however, is probably due rather to careless keeping than to age, as a Chinese letter, which was found between two of the folios and the paper of which has an equally stained and weather-beaten appearance, is dated 1836. This manuscript Mr. Bourne procured from a Lolo chieftain in Western Kweichow.

The second manuscript is in a character hitherto unknown in Europe, but which is, Mr. Bourne states, the writing of a Shan tribe in South-Western Kweichow. So far as investigation has at present gone, this writing appears to be partly pictorial and partly to be composed of contracted forms of ancient Chinese characters. The manuscript, which consists of fourteen folios, seems to be a work on divination, the sentences for the most part concluding with words indicating good fortune or the reverse. The tribe from whom the manuscript was procured call themselves Shuikia, "Water People" or Pushui, bearing much the same meaning; and it is noticeable that a hieroglyphic evidently intended to represent water, constantly occurs on its pages. The months and cyclical characters are sufficiently near the ancient Chinese to be legible. In a letter to the Foreign Office Mr. Bourne promises shortly some additional particulars of the people from whom he received these manuscripts, and we shall await this further enlightenment with interest.

THE LIBERALS AND THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—"The division in the Liberal party is interfering a good deal with the political meetings of the autumn. The Eighty Club is practically defunct, the Colston dinner is not to be held, and political proceedings are in many places being carefully arranged without reference to the Irish question; other special questions, such as those relating to land-law reform, are to be made the main subject of speeches. There are signs, however, that in the approaching municipal elections Liberals will act pretty generally together, and in the highest quarters there exists the very strongest desire for some accommodation upon the Irish question. The group which surrounds Lord Hartington is perhaps more eager for reconciliation than he himself. This feeling must in due time lead to the desired result; but that cannot, it is thought, come about until the conditions of the Irish problem are changed, as they must be, by proposals coming from the Government. After next session the *rapprochement* will, it is thought, commence, and there is good reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone will do all that loyalty to the principles he has advocated admits of to promote agreement. There is no talk now, as there was after the July election, of this Parliament having but a brief existence. The politicians who wish for an early dissolution are very few and of no influence. For the success of the Liberal cause, it is generally desired, that the Parliament should last either until the Irish question is settled, or, if that be not possible, until by the failure and insufficiency of the proposals of the Government Liberals are led by force of circumstances to combine upon a policy of Home Rule.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. A. Morton, B.
Mr. C. W. Palmer, B.
Col. R. C. W. Mitford, B. S.C.
Capt. W. Pitt, B.R.E.
Surg.-Maj. O. T. Duke, B.M.S.
Col. R. Houghton, M.S.C.
Col. F. C. St. John, M.S.C.
Col. F. D. Plowden, M. Inf.
Maj. S. C. Clarke, M.R.E.
Lt. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bo. S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. Dixon, B., 2 mo.
Mr. M. L. Ferrar, B.C.S., 10 mo.
Mr. H. F. Bartlett, B.C.S., 1 week.
Mr. F. B. Taylor, B.C.S., 4 mo.
Mr. G. Cowper, B., 9 mo.
Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, B., 1 year.
Dr. J. Anderson, B., 6 mo.
Col. G. C. De Pree, B.S.C., 6 mo.
Col. R. F. C. A. Tytler, B. Inf., 6 mo.
Surg. C. M. Thompson, Madras, 6 mo.
Lt.-Col. J. H. M. Barnett, M.S.C., 42 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, B.C.S.
Mr. J. P. Hawkins, B.
Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, B.
Mr. W. G. Newton, B.
Mr. A. D. Hill, B.
Mr. H. A. W. Fanshawe, B.
Col. F. W. Grant, B.S.C.
Sub-Con. J. Craig, B. Commst.
Col. C. H. Plowden, M.S.C
Lieut. C. C. A. Sillery, M.S.C.
Capt. A. W. Proudfoot' Bo. S.C.

FOREIGN MINISTERS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

"Anti-Gallicus" contributes the following to the *Times* :—

I have observed a contro versy in some public prints as to the necessity of a Foreign Secretary being a good linguist. To the importance of linguistic attainments I readily assent; to their necessity I demur. A distinction indeed may be drawn between the Foreign Secretary, who is the Parliamentary representative of the Government, and the professional diplomatist, who is the agent by whom the instructions of his chief are carried out. The former need not speak foreign languages fluently any more than he need write his despatches; the latter must know how to do one and be always ready to do the other.

The professional diplomatist ought to be thoroughly acquainted with French, German, Italian, and if possible Spanish; and if he goes beyond these limits, the Oriental languages, I hold, have the next claim upon him. German was not insisted upon 50 years since, as it now is, and there are some among our ablest and most relible diplomatist, who have never acquired it; but a diplomatists of our generation is bound to know the sister tongue of Germany. The late Lord Ampthill was an admirable illustration of this, for he could communicate in French, German, and Italian with the same ease and accuracy as when speaking in his own tongue. But a Foreign Secretary holds a different position. His chief duty is to make English policy clear, and to do this nothing ought to depend on the *verbum irrevocabile*, for everything can be reduced to the *litera scripta*. There are many modes and appliances common to diplomacy for effecting or facilitating this.

As a matter of fact, many of our Foreign Secretaries have been good French conversationalists, and since the Reform Act of 1832—the era from which so much of our Constitutional history must now be dated—the number of Foreign Secretaries have been small, as the same individual has held the office in successive Ministries. Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerstone, Lord Clarendon, Lord Malmesbury were at home in French, and some of them were masters of more than French. The same is true of Lord Granville and the present Lord Derby, and may doubtless be also said of Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Lord Iddesleigh. But Lord Russell's knowledge was limited and Lord Beaconsfield's still more limited, if he can be classed with the Foreign Secretaries, though not technically holding the office. There was one critical occasion at the Congress of Berlin, when it was a question whether he should make his opinion known to his colleagues in French, the ordinary channel of communication, or adopt the less usual course of speaking in English. After some hesitation he wisely accepted the second alternative, and spoke with signal force and success.

With Lord Russell, in the same way, any deficiencies of linguistic skill were fully compensated for by his shrewd wit and practical sense. There is an anecdote, worthy of being preserved, which shows that if his knowledge of French was not very extensive he could turn that limited quantity to good account. When travelling in southern Europe at the end of the great war as a young man, he paid a visit to the Emperor Napoleon, then a prisoner in Elba; and he was so struck with what he then saw and heard, that he left the island convinced that an escape was imminent. He immediately communicated this conviction to a near relative in England in order to put the Government on their guard; and so correct was he in his previsions that his information and the announcement of the Emperor's escape arrived within a few hours of each other. The truth is that English Governments have never been famous for linguistic skill—probably since the days of Queen Elizabeth. That great Queen, like her ill-fated kinswoman Lady Jane Grey, and her still more unhappy rival Mary of Scotland, spoke many languages with fluency; and she had among her servants many who could do the same. Sir P. Sidney, indeed in early youth, obtained leave to travel for the express purpose of acquiring foreign languages. But from her time onwards, English Ministers, who were also good linguists, such as Cartoret and Chesterfield, shone like solitary stars in a Bœotian firmament; and in more recent times, if any one will review the composition of Cabinets during the last half-century, he will recall none where the knowledge of foreign languages, either in quantity or quality, rose above mediocrity. Perhaps the short-lived Government of Mr. Canning in 1827 contained as many French—speaking Ministers as any that preceded or followed it.

There are some occasions in life when it is possible to do a thing too well; and for a Minister to talk and look like a foreigner rather than a native of his own country may have its disadvantages. There is a distinguished and able diplomatist living to whom this has actually happened; but I never heard that the mistake was of service to him—rather the contrary. I have indeed heard a remarkable linguist affirm that for his part he preferred to hear an English Minister pronounce his French with an unmistakably British accent! It was the unconscious reproduction of Cato's complaint that a Roman Senator spoke Greek—the equivalent of French in ancient Rome—too well.

In the 16th century, and for a considerable time afterwards, England and Europe enjoyed in the use of Latin, the priceless advantage of a common tongue—the bequest of a common Christendom—in which politics and science, religion and literature, learning and the free intercourse of cultured life were equally at home. By degrees French acquisitiveness encroached upon this fair domain, and a glittering but shallow language, on which no poet of the first order has left his mark, dethroned that great and stately tongue which had come down to modern Europe in unimpaired majesty from Cicero and the Augustan age. It was probably necessary that Latin should recede from its exclusive and imperial position to allow the great languages of modern Europe to develop their own splendid literature; it would have been a misfortune to the human race had the "Divine Comedy" been written in Latin, as was the original intention of Dante. But it was not necessary to banish Latin from the service of European diplomacy and science. It might have existed by the side of the vernacular with great public advantage. France, however, forced herself into the gap, and England and Europe were foolish enough to allow their inheritance to be filched from them.

But in recent times there has been a not wholly unsuccessful rebellion against this monstrous usurpation. It was, I think, Mr. Canning who led the way, when at the Foreign Office, by instructions that certain communications which had hitherto been made in French should henceforward be written in English; other Governments have followed in the same track, and the rise of Germany as the Great Power of modern Europe has given a further impulse to the general movement.

I conclude, then, as I began. All accomplishments, including foreign languages, are useful to a Foreign Secretary, but there are higher qualifications than linguistic ability. I prefer Mr. Canning to Cardinal Mezzofanti, and I would rather, as St. Paul says, "speak five words with my understanding than ten thousand words in a *foreign* tongue."

A FIGHT WITH TURKISH BRIGANDS.

Four brigands belonging to a band which was infesting the district of Keuprulu have, says the official paper of Salonica, been killed in an encounter with the troops sent in their pursuit. On the other hand, accounts are received of the exploits of a numerous band which, coming from Eastern Roumelia, has made its appearance in the district of Ahi Tchelebi, where it has captured the son of a Mussulman notable, called Mehmed, as well as another person of the same nationality. On hearing that the malefactors had retreated to the mountains of Nevrokop, Major Riza Effendi set in pursuit, and after several days' march he succeeded in overtaking the band. The brigands showed fight, and a pitched battle took place between the parties. Unable to resist long the attack of the Imperial forces, the bandits gave way before the troops and soon took to flight, leaving twelve of their number prisoners in the hands of the soldiers. Five of these prisoners were wounded. Riza Effendi continued to give chase to the rest of the band, and followed it as far as Kodja Djanik Boldani, on the Roumelian frontier, but could not overtake it a second time, and the two captives which the brigands had with them could not be liberated.

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They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

NEW FIREARM FOR THE GERMAN ARMY.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes :—"For some time back there have been most contradictory rumours touching the introduction of a new firearm into the German army, and, from the extreme closeness of the military authorities on all subjects, it was naturally very difficult for an outsider to get at the truth of the matter. My inquiries, however, have now resulted in establishing the truth of the report that the Ministry of War has resolved to adopt a repeating rifle for the whole army, and that, indeed, four army corps have already been supplied with the new weapon. 'What corps are these ?' I asked my informant—a scientific officer of repute. 'Oh,' he replied, 'of course the army corps which lie nearest our wertern frontier, and would therefore have to bear the brunt of a French attack.' According also to my trustworthy informant, the weapon to be adopted is not a wholly new one, but only the Mauser rifle now in use, with the stock converted into a magazine capable of holding ten cartridges. If a likely rumour, too, may be credited, all the chief arsenals of the Empire, at Spandau, Erfurt, Danzig, and other places, are now working at this process of conversion night and day. Towards the end of last July a curious statement went the round of the Berlin Press, to the effect that a workmen's festival had been held at Spandau, to celebrate the turning out of the 100,000th repeating rifle at that arsenal. Accustomed as we are to perpetual secrecy in all things on the part of the military authorities, the announcement in question was ascribed to error, instead of to indiscretion, and consequently it was not taken seriously at the time; but now it is seen to have been true. I am told that at Spandau alone they are now producing the new weapon at the rate of more than one hundred per day. And the remaining army corps will be successively furnished with it—a whole corps at a time, for the sake of unity in its exercise with the improved firearm.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Nov. 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subhedar-Major Shaik Kaku, 22nd Bo Infy, is deprived of his present rank of Subhedar-Major and will revert to duty in the rank of Subhedar.

Lieut G W Palin, 10th Bo Infy, is appointed Sub-Assist Comsay Genl, 2nd Class, on probation, with effect from the 3rd Nov 1886.

Col C S Sturt, Bo Infy, is permitted to proceed to Enrope under the regulations.

The following promotion of warrant officer in the Commissariat (Transport) Dept is ordered to have effect from the 10th June 1886 :—Sub Condr W Pordage (Supernry, specially promoted for service in Suakim) to be absorbed and brought on the effective strength as Sub-Condr in succession to Sub-Cond H Powell, pensioned from the 10 h June 1886.

Lieut N A H Budd, 1st Batn Oxfordshire Light Infy, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo S C, with effect from the 19th Oct 1886.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the date of Brigdr-Genl Nimmo vacating his command on the Brigade Staff :—Brigdr-Genl H S Anderson, S C, at present Comdg 4th Brigade, Upper Burmah, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the local rank of Brigdr-Genl in succession to Brigdr-Genl Nimmo, A D C, resigned.

The following temporary appointment is made :—Col B H Pottinger, R A, (Comdg R A, Bo Dist), to officiate on the Brigade Staff of the Amry with the local and temporary rardk of Brigr-Genl until the arrival of Brigr-Genl Anderson, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medl cert for 1 year from the 30th Sept 1886, under the Leave Rules for the Staff C :—Lieut C M Cartwright, S C, Wing Officer, 20th Bo Infy. Lieut Cartwright is in his 6th year's service for pension, which commenced on the 22nd Oct 1886.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty under the Leave Rules for the S C :—Lieut-Col F F W Comyn, S C, Second-in-Comd. 4th Bo Infy (Offg Comdt, 22nd Bo Infy) ; Lieut-Col Comyn is in his 28th year's service for pension, which commenced on 30th March 1886.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No 712, dated 29th Oct 1886, is republished :—"Appointments—No 712.—Ordnance Department. Capt R H Mahon, R A, Comry of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be an Asst Supdt of Factories, vice Major Mayhew, R A, resigned. Dated 1st Oct 1886. Capt C E Jervois, R A, Comy of Ordnance, 4th Class, and Comy of Ordnance, 3rd Class, substantive pro tem, to be Comry of Ordnance, 3rd Class, vice Capt R H Mahon R A appointed an Asst Supdt of Factories. Dated 1st Oct 9886

Capt J D H Waller, R A, Comry of Ordnance, 4th Class, and Offig Comry of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be an Additional Comry of Ordnance, 3rd Class, during the absence of Capt Jervois on field service in Burma. Dated 1st Oct 1886. Lieut L G Watkins, R A, Offig Comry of Ordnance, 3rd Class, to be Comry Ordnance, 4th Class, vice Capt W G Massy, R A, promoted. Dated 19th Sept 1886."

The following General Order by the Govt of India, No 726, dated 29th October 1886, is republished :—No 726.—Order of British India—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd Classes of the Order of British India from the date specified :—Bombay—To the 1st Class, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur—Ressaldar-Major Dhaukal Singh, Bahadur, 3rd Boy Cavlry, vice Ressaldar-Major Husain Ali, Sirdar Bahadur, deceased—14th July 1886. To the 2nd Class with the title of Bahadur—Ressaldar Mir Sabit Ali, 3rd Bo Cavy, vice Ressaldar-Major Dhaukal Singh, Bahadur, promoted.—14th July 1886."

Sub-Condr G Robinson, Miscellaneous List, is promoted to the rank of Conductor, with effect from the 25th March 1886.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty under the Leave Rules for the S C :—Lieut A T H Newnham, S C, Wing Officer, 10th Bo Infy. Lieut Newnham is in his 6th year's service for pension, which commenced on the 8th May 1886.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd F E D Cobbold, Chaplain of Karachi, is llowed one month's leave of absence from the 18th Oct 1886, or from such date as he is able to avail himself of it.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the orders contained in this Dept Notification No 5031, dated the 12th Oct, as affecting Lieut G E Hyde Cates, H E the Govr-in-Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Lieut G E Hyde Cates, on being relieved of the appointment of Actg Fourth Asst Pol Agent, Kathiawar, to act as Second-in-Comd, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex-officio Asst to the Pol Agent, Kolhapur ; Capt M T Lyde to act as Fifth Asst Pol Resident, Aden ; Lieut H M Abud to act as Sixth Asst Pol Resident, Aden.

The services of Capt E D Newnham Smith, Second-in-Comd, Savantvadi Local Corps, are replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Mil Dept.

Major F M Hunter, CB, CSI, resumed charge of the office of First Asst Pol Resident, Aden, and Pol Agent for the Somali Coast from the 2nd Sept to the 14h Oct 1886 both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties as Second Asst Pol Resident and Cantonment Mag, Aden.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished :—

"Simla, the 27th Oct 1886.—No. 3802 I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV. of 1872, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased—(a) to appoint the Rev W E Robbins of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Igatpuri, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad ; and ( ) to license the said Reverend W E Robbins to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories. (Sd) H M Durand, Secy to the Govt of India."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr S J Harrison, Cant Magte, Deesa, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1st Nov 1886.

Mr G McCorkell is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad till further orders.

Mr W H Horsley is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh till further orders.

The Rt Hon the Govr-in-Council is pleased to confer on Azam Lingo Dhonddeo, sub pro tem. Mahalkari of Petha Bilgi, taluka Bagalkot, in the district of Bijapur, the powers of a Mamlatdar, under Bombay Act III of 1876.

Azam Wasudeo Govind, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Hungund, in the district of Bijapur, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Bijapur.

Mr Someshwar Narayan is appointed to be Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Panch Mahals Dist.

Mr A F Woodburn, Magte of the First Class, in the district of Ahmednagar, is invested with the additional powers.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Mahadeo Chitale, Mamladar of taluka Mahim, in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Thana.

Mr C Frederick has been appointed to be Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Karachi. He assumed charge of the appointment on the 5th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadeo Kale, and Rao Saheb Damodar Kacheshwar Dhodapkar respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Devgad in the Ratnagiri Dist on the 12th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh delivered over charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwndi, in the district of Thana, on the 14th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Anendrao Kirshna Kotharae and Rao Saheb Shridhar Mahadev Kale respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rajahur, in the distric of Ratnagiri, on the 15th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayan Ovalekar delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pandharpur, in the district of Sholapour-Bijapnr, on the 18th ultimo.

Messrs C E Fox and G H Farran respectively, delivered over and received charge of the offices of Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer, High Court, on the 25th ultimo.

Messrs G A Farran and A K Oliver respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Assist Commissioner and Taxing Master on the 25th ultimo.

Mr E Vander Straaten, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, has been allowed leave on medical certificate for six months from the 22nd Sept 1886.

Mr Faiz Mahomed Gul Mahomed has been appointed to be Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court of Thul and Kashmor in the Shikarpore Dist.

Col G C Grant, Judge and Sessions Judge of Karachi, has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Hyderabad in addition to his own duties, with effect from 27th Oct 1886, until relieved by Mr G McCorkel.

Khan Saheb Shallom Bapuji Israel, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Rahuri in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Ahmednagar.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Mr Anant Raghunath Chitre, Magte of the First Class in the district of Kolaba, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 260 of Act X of 1882.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Kauramsi Chandanmal Khilani and A W M Hussanally respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sindhi Translator Educational Dept on the 4th ultimo.

Messrs A W M Hussanally and Karamalli Rahim Nangiani respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Hindusthani Schools, on the 4th ultimo.

Mr Venkat Rango Katti is appointed Principal of the Training College, Dharwar.

Mr Rawagi Balaji Karandikar, B A, is appointed Kanarese Translator, Educational Dept.

Miss E Corkery, Second Teacher, Female Training College, Poona, has passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E C Morrieson, CS. to do duty as Assist Collr, Khandesh.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, to be Depy Collr, third grade, vice Mr A W Hughes, retired ; Rao Bahadur Darasha Dosabhai, to be Depy Collr, fourth grade, vice Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, promoted ; Rao Bahadur Lakshman Narayan Ajgaonkar to be Depy Collr, fifth grade, vice Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhai, promoted ; Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo, to be Depy Collr, fifth grade, vice Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Babaji Nagnath, deceased ; Mr G Scott, to be Depy Collr, sixth grade, vice Rao Bahadur Lakshman Narayen Ajgaonkar, promoted ; Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti, to be Depy Collr, sixth grade, vice Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo, promoted; and Rao Bahadur Gururao Ramchandra Mokasi, to be sub pro tem, Depy Collr, sixth grade, and to act as Dist Depy Collr, Khandesh.

In supersession of the orders contained in Govt Notification No. 7418, dated 19th Oct 1886, Rao Bahadur Shantaya Manjunath to act as Daftardar to the Collr of Kanara.

Mr Hugh Murray, Actg Depy Consvr of Forests, fourth grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 1 t Dec 1886 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

The following appointment is made in the Registration Dept :—Mr Shridhar Sadashiv Rajadhyaksha, Registry Clerk, Kolaba, to be Probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Roha in the Kolaba Dist, Mr Partabrai valad Manjhising, Offig Sub-Registrar of Nasirabad, from 19th to 29th Aug 1886, both days inclusive ; Mr Mahomed Husein valad Moledina, Offig Sub-Registrar of Shikarpur, from 26th Aug to 1st Septr 1886, both days inclusive ; Mr Janjimal valad Jiandral, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ubauro, from 25th Aug to 8th Sept 1886, both days inclusive ; and A'zam Dalpatrai valad Jethanand, Offig Sub-Registrar of Larkhana, on 26th and 27th Sept 1886.

Broach Dist.—Mr. Hargovandas Bálgovandas, Offi Sub-Registrar of Jambusar, from 8th June to 12th Sept 18 6 ; Mr. Maneklal Harilal, Offig Sub-Registrar of Hansot, on 1st and 2nd Aug and from 12th to 19th Sept 1886 ; and Mr. Jaganath Bálgovan Offig Sub-Registrar of Anklesver, from 9th to 12th Sept.

Sholápur Dist.—Mr. Jaganáth Bálkrishna, Offig Sub-Registrar of Karmála, from 1st Aug to 30th Sep 1886.

Thana Dist.—Mr. Vishnu Bhaskar, Offig Sub Registrar of Mahim, from 20th to 25th Sept 1886.

Dharwar Dist.—Mr. Rango Bhimrao, Offig Sub-Registrar of Ron, from 2nd to 6th Oct 1886.

Ratnagíri Dist—Mr Sakharam Ramchandra Ghante, Offig Sub-Registrar of Guhagar, from 19th Aug to 8th Oct 1886.

Surat Dist—Mr Chunilal Kahandas, Offig Sub-Registrar of Olpad, from 5th to 6th July 1886.

Satara Dist.—Mr. Balvant Sakharam, Offig Sub-Registrar of Karad, from 13th to 19th Sept 1886, and Mr Shankar Ganesh, Offig Sub-Registrar of Patan, from 20th to 26th Sept 1886.

H E the Govr Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Strip to act as Collr of Customs, Karachi, and Assist Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Sind, during the absence of Mr Foxton, or till further orders.

Mr L W Seymour, Assist Supt, Sind Survey, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India, an extension of leave on sick certificate for six months.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr W Shearer, Supt, Govt Botanical Gardens, Poona, has been allowed privilege leave for one month, commencing from the 11th inst.

Mr G W Scott, Depy Collr, Nasik, delivered over and Mr H R Stirhatti, Dist Depy Collr, Nasik, received charge of the office of the Additional Dist Depy Collr and Magte, First Class, Nasik, on the 15th inst.

The undermentioned employés of the Bijapur A'bkari Establishment, successfully passed the Departmental Examination held at Bijapur, on the 8th ultimo. The names are arranged in the order of merit :—(1). Narayen Hanmant, A'bkari Sub-Inspr, Bagevadi Taluka ;—(2). Imamkhan valad Hussenkhan, A'bkari Inspector, Bagalkot Taluka.

The undermentioned employés of the Salt Dept, passed successfully the Departmental Examination held at Surat on the 20th instant. The names are arranged in the order of merit :—(1). Dayabhai Surajlal, Clerk, Collr of Salt Revenue's Office ;—(2). Bhagwandas Dewising, Karkun, Tankaria Custom House, and (3). E L Gordon, Preventive Inspector, Dharasna.

Candidate Vaccinator Lallubhai Mathurbhai was poointed sub pro tem Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, from 18th to 30th Sept 1886 inclusive.

Limermia Allimia, Candidate Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, is appointed to act as Municipal Vaccinator, Broach Town, with effect from 8th Oct 1886, vice Dhirajlal Hargovindas, on sick leave.

Narayan Baburao, first grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kanara Zilla, was granted leave on private affairs from 9th May to 12th Sept 1886 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Rama Anant Paul was appointed o act for him.

Govind Mahadaji, Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla Town, is appointed third grad, Local Fund Vaccinator, Satara Zilla, with effect from 9th Oct 1886, vice Mahadeo Pandurang, deceased.

Hari Yemaji, Candidate Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla Town, with effect from 9th Oct 1886, vice Govind Mahadaji.

Balwant Krishna Kulkarni is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Ratnagiri Zilla, with effect from 9th Oct 1886, vice Hari Yemaji.

Mohanji Shivram, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, is transferred to Kair Zilla, with effect from 2nd Oct 1886.

Lallubhai Jivabhai, third grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, is transferred to Ahmedabad Zilla, with effect from 9th Oct 1886.

The following transfers are made with effect from 10th Oct 1886 :—Ylmaji Pundit Public Vaccinator, Bombay City, from 6th to 5th Vaccination Dist, Bombay ; and Vithu Jotibarao, Public Vaccinator, Bombay City, from 5th to 6th Vaccination Dist, Bombay.

Mr. W. A Wallinger reported himself for duty to the Consvr of Forests, Northern Circle, on the 21st Oct 1886, as directed in Govt Resulution No. 7416, dated 19th Oct 1886, in the Revenue Dept, and was attached to his office.

Mr. A. Stewart, Actg Depy Consvr of Forests, resumed charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Ratnagiri, from Mr. W. C. Rand, on the 18th inst.

Messrs. A. Lucas and R. T. Wingate respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Office, Kánara, on the 12th inst.

Messrs. M. D'Cruz, Sub-Assist Consvr of Forest, Northern Divn of Kánara, and T. R. Bell, Assist Consvr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Northern Divin of Kanara, on the 23rd Oct 1886.

Mr T Walker, Assist Collr, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Dist Local Boards of Thana and the Taluka Local Boards of Kalyan, Karjat and Murbad in the Thana Dist, vice Mr Sayad Nnruddinkhan, resigned.

A'zam Abaji bin Ramji Patel of Maloli has been elected to be a member of the Taluka Local Board of Malsiras in the Sholapur Dist, vice A'zam Nana bin Yadawrao, resigned.

Mr H R Cooke, First Assist Collr, Sa'ara, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Koregaon, vice Mr C G Dodgson, resigned.

Messrs L G Deshmukh and C G Dodgson, Assist Collrs, Satara, are respectively appointed to be nominated members of the Taluka Local Boards of Tasgaon and Valva vice Mr R K Vaidya, resigned.

Mr A F Woodburn is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Boards of Nagar, Parner, Nevasa and Shevgaon and of the Dist Local Board of Ahmednagar, vice Mr C B Winchester.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar, Mamlatdar of Koregaon, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Koregaon, vice Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Wad, resigned.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar, Mamlatdar of Koregaon, is appointed to be a nominated Commissioner of the Rahimatpur Municipality in the Satara Dist, vice Rao Saheb Ganesh Chimnaji Wad, resigned.

Rao Bahadur Venkatesh Bapuji Wadekar, Dist Depy Collr, is appointed to be a nominated Commissioner of the Pandharpur Municipality in the Sholapore Dist, vice Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar, resigned.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Culna, 1,468 tons, Captain L. Wood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (12th ultimo.)

The s. s. Rialto, 1,799 tons, Captain F. Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull and Antwerp, with a general cargo. She is now loading again for the same port.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Kilwa, sailed yesterday for Mangalore, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. C. Walker, Lt. W. O. Heaughton, Lt. C. D. Winton, and 10 deck.

The Anchor Line s.s. California, 2,214 tons, Captain Young, sailed yesterday, with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Hatchell, Miss Farrel, Mr. O. M. Madge, Mr. W. M. Filgate, Col. Lopin, Mrs. Georycham, Mrs. Budgen, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Miss Oliver, Mrs. G. M. Farrel and 3 children, Mrs Stewart, Miss Bloxam, and 2 Europeans and 156 native deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH NOV

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,

GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to compete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
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ADVERTISING ON RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY AND

The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

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Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

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STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dauki
Byculla	Sawda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Ravar		Kadgaon
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Moortazapor
Sion	Burhanpur	Huis Gate	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Budiapoor	Koorun
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Budnara
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Malkar
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Damergau
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padeolari	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Dygaum
Khadawali	Harsud	Lanowlee*	Wurdah†
Wasaind	Kirkeam	Karli	Pownar
Shapoor	Kurkulla	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Sheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaon
Egutpoorah	Pagthai	Poonai†¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keira
Saligaum	Dharam	Koregoee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khandi	Yeoat	Marhch
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Khelwadee	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Patus	Mohul
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Packney
Lasulgaum	Bagra	Boroball	Sholapur*‡
Munmar	Semri	Decksai and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartruz	Kurtugam
Naldongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poonamwaree	Doodnch
Chaligaum	Bankori	Warreegaum	Goodour
Kulgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Gelna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*†‡
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawad	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedagheery
Jhansi	Kuruk Bail	Jullunt	Sydapore
Sulgaum		Sheogaum*.	Kistna
			Chuckagao
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uuclesur	Brehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Breach*	Narlad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahalmxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Barairee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†‡
Dadur	Dahanu Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmatte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Bongree	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerungaum
(Dyeur)	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhynder	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patsee
Bassein Road	Navsaree	Newley	Kharragpora
Veraur	Sucheen	Aanand	Sabli Road
Sopeela	Surat¶	Bhaluj	Lilliapore Rd
Palghur	Amrolee	Oomret	Lu[illegible]oran
	Siom	Dakor	Wadwan

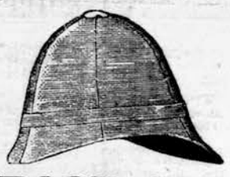
STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulagarda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
eram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhorajt
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
Limbd	Ujaivar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Varta
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsur	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
† Junction for
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner
‡ 40 minutes for Dinner.



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HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at lowing prices :—

	Rs.
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing	from 15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable	from 7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat	10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet	10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c., at lowest possible prices.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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Cuticura

Eczema on Scalp.

A POSITIVE CURE *for every form of* **SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE** FROM

Scrofula on Neck.

PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from Infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

Agonizing, Itching, and Burning Skin Diseases, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Dandruff, and Delicate Irritations peculiar to both sexes, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, will speedily cure Itching Diseases of the Skin and Scalp, when all other means fail.

A Magnificent Popular Work on the Skin, with Engraved Plates, is wrapped about the RESOLVENT. Also, one hundred Testimonials, solemnly sworn to before the British Consul, which repeat this story: I have been a terrible sufferer for years from Diseases of the Skin and Blood; have been obliged to shun public places by reason of my disfiguring humors; have had the best physicians; have spent hundreds of dollars, and got no relief until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which have cured me, and left my skin and blood as pure as a child's. Send address with stamp to either of the wholesale druggists named in the opposite column, for "How to Cure Skin and Blood Diseases."

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

Cuticura, the GREAT SKIN CURE (a Medicinal Jelly for external use), instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of Humors, Sores, and Dandruff, destroys Dead Skin and Flesh, heals Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds, restores the Hair, and beautifies the Skin.

Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Prickly Heat, Rashes, Sunburn, and Rough, Chapped, or Greasy Skin.

Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

For Sale by all Chemists in India. Price, CUTICURA, 50cts.; large boxes, $1.00. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cts. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00.

Wholesale Agents: Treacher & Co., Bombay; Smith, Sanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.

PREPARED BY THE

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LUBRICANT

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LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

ACTON & BORMAN'S SPECIALITIES:

"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,

IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE

"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD

IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.

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"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.

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(Specially adapted for the Indian Market.)

PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDRY,

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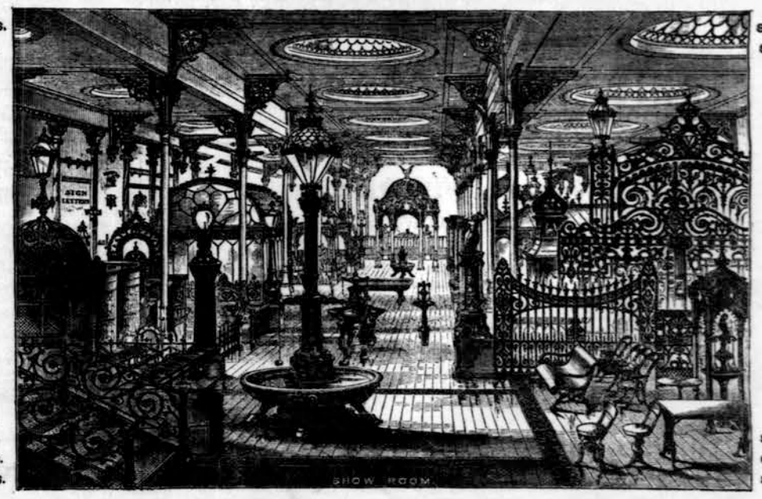
CONSERVATORIES. LAMP PILLARS. SHOP FRONTS. BANDSTANDS. TOMB RAILS. VERANDAHS. BANNERETS. CRESTINGS. SPANDRILS. BRACKETS. COLUMNS. GATES. ARCADES. RAILINGS. PAVILIONS. PILASTERS. BALCONIES. TERMINALS. FLAGSTAFFS. ALTAR RAILS. ORNL FRONTS. ORNL ROOFING. CLOCK TOWERS.



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AERATED WATERS

The following Specialties, as supplied by me to the leading Aerated Water Manufacturers of England, the Continent, and America, are guaranteed to be the finest in the Market. They are unrivalled for their exquisitely fine flavour and richness of aroma.

ALL ARE PERFECTLY SOLUBLE AND WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Extra Fine and Strong, 6s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. 6d. Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT.** For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity required, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Belfast Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE.**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

**NOTE.—The above are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

HAY'S TONIC ALE ESSENCE.
Specially prepared as a "pick-me-up" for hot climates. Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s.

A few of the many Reports of the leading highest Medical and other Journals on my Preparations may be quoted :—

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"It should entirely supersede the officinal preparation of the British Pharmacopœia."—*Medical Press.*
"This Essence is of a very delicate and beautiful appearance, the aroma is fine and powerful, and its strength is very great indeed. The flavour is really exquisite, and it concentrates in quite an extraordinary degree the very best aromatic qualities of ginger."—*Drinks*, London, September 1, 1884.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE MADE FROM HAY'S ESSENCE.
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.* "One of the most delicate and wholesome drinks in the market."—*Medical Press.*
"The fine Aroma of Ginger which Mr. Hay has caught with remarkable success is an excellent substitute for Alcohol, as it gives what old port wine drinkers used to call 'body,' and to many people besides professed teetotalers, an occasional change at least from the Royal French Beverage to its less costly, but equally sparkling and more refreshing, English rival, is a welcome treat.—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE MADE FROM HAY'S FORTIFIED ESSENCE.
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure ginger. It is a beverage which is sure to win favour wherever introduced."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from the above Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of the above, bearing the name of **Soluble Essences,** is most marked, and no manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's preparations, as is well known in England.

The greatest care is used in packing for export to India, if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

W. HAY cautions the Trade against the use of those spurious so-called Soluble Essences, which, besides having no Ginger Aroma, are Flavourless, Rank, and Disagreeable, and are little more than Tinctures of Capsicum.

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Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.

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COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act. Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act. The Bombay Salt Act. The Salt Act. The Stamp Act. The Indian Port Act. The Native Passenger Ships Act. The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act. The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 1; interleaved, Re. 1-8.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10...	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12...	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11... ...	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial...	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... ... ... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MAISON DE MODES.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce that she has JUST RECEIVED, from LONDON and PARIS, a NEW and SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of all the most

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

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AND OTHER
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S. ROSE & Co.
ARE THE AGENTS FOR THE
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Of which there are so many inferior Imitations.

PRICE LIST POST FREE.

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COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

FIVE HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES	from Rs. 4,000	BROUGHAMS	from Rs. 1,100
LANDAUS	„ 2,000	PHAETONS	„ 700
BAROUCHES	„ 1,500	CARTS	„ 350

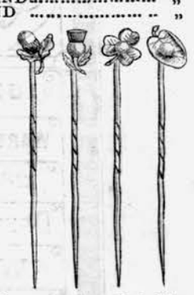
PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

NOTICES.

INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.
A SET OF FOUR GOLD
"NATIONAL PLANT"
SCARF PINS,
REPRESENTING

INDIA	by the Lotus.
ENGLAND	„ Oak.
SCOTLAND	„ Thistle.
IRELAND	„ Shamrock.



These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

CASH PRICES.
The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
The "Lotus" and "Shamrock" pins „ 12 „
If the set of 4 be purchased Rs. 50, supplied in Morocco case holding the set.

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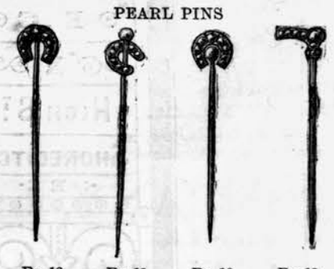

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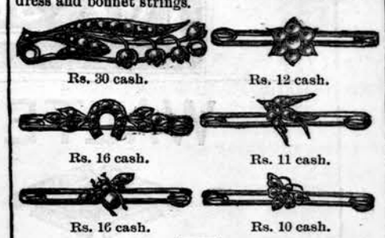
These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.



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Rs. 16 cash. Rs. 11 cash.
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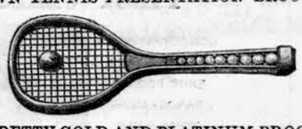

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Set with Pearls.
Rs. 35 cash.
Without the Pearls, Rs. 27, cash, complete in Morocco Case.

SPORTING DESIGNS.

NEW GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray.
This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45 cash.

SPLINTER BAR AND HORSE-SHOE GOLD BROOCH.
Rs. 27 cash.
Ditto set with Diamonds.
Rs. 113 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
October 8, 1886.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood,

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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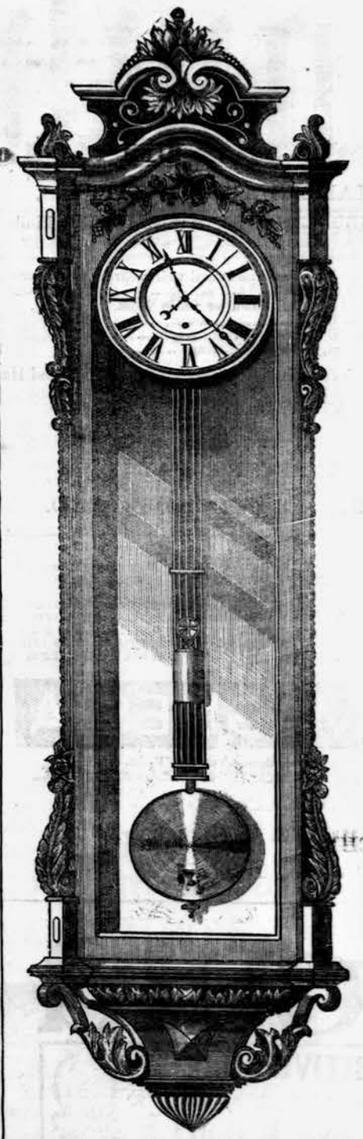

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GREAT STANDARD REGULATORS.

We guarantee these Regulators to deviate not more than a few seconds per month from the true time, to be in fact the most precise Time-keepers possible.

No Clock will perform better the functions of a Standard Station Time-keeper to large up-country stations.

From the beautiful construction of their cases in style and workmanship, and from their imposing appearance these Clocks will be an ornament to any large hall, room or building.

Extreme length of case	... ...	7 feet.
Do. breadth do.	... ...	2 „
Diameter of dial	... ...	1 „
Length of pendulum	... ...	4 „
Weight of do.	... ...	22 pounds.

Prices:—A-1 quality, striking hours and halves on a gong of fine deep sound ... ... **Rs. 400**

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GUARANTEE TEN YEARS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE
Tonic, Digestive and Nutritive.

Chapoteaut's Wine nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active **Pepaine** and **Peptone** or "*perfectly digested meat,*" ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of Chapoteaut's Peptone Wine are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals where it is largely used for all affections of the **Stomach, Liver, and Intestines,** and for **Indigestion, Distaste for Food, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery, Fevers;** in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from **Tumours, Cancerous Affections,** and all wasting diseases wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

Chapoteaut's Pepsic-Peptone Wine cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S Matico Capsules
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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

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Chapoteaut's Morrhuol

The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL

Chapoteaut's Morrhuol is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that **Morrhuol** is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that Bronchitis, Cough, Night-sweats, Pains in the Chest, and Consumption or Sore Throats yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

Pale Weakly Children with no Appetite, and those inclined to be Rickety or afflicted with **Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, Running sores on the neck,** and who are continually **Sleepless and Restless,** find in **Morrhuol** the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly wonderful effects of this remedy.

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

PELLETIER'S Quinine Capsules
(3 CACHETS)

In each capsule is enclosed 2 grains of the crystalline salt, the purety of which is guaranteed by the name of **Pelletier,** the Inventor of quinine, stamped on them. They are very efficacious against **Fevers, Ague, Malaria, Headaches, Neuralgia, profuse transpirations;** taken in small doses they are the most powerful of **tonic** and **invigorating** remedies.

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TO MOTHERS!

GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for eradicating all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger in Children and Adults.

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(DIALYSED PEPSINE)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat ore other food.

Indigestion, Wind in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite and Headaches are cured with the first dose of *Chapoteaut's Pepsine Pearls.*

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DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime

HEALTH VIGOUR BONE MUSCLE

This syrup enriches the blood, and strengthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime, it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed, Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

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Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Los of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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GRIMAULT'S Syrup of Hypo-Phosphite of Lime
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

All suffering from **Catarrh, Consumption, Obstinate Coughs or Colds** and those affected with diseases of the **Chest, Lungs** and **Bronchial Tubes,** should take **GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPO-PHOSPHITE of LIME**

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medecines have failed.

Grimault's Syrup immediately arrests the **Cough,** and **Nightsweats,** and the **Appetite** improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of wheight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. **Beware of Imitations.**

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JULIEN'S FRUIT
A REFRESHING
VEGETABLE LAXATIVE "BON-BON"

Julien's Fruit Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon, it is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

Constipation,	Liver complaints,
Sick headaches,	Dyspepsia.
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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY
For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

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